The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3397. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

Retreat of Jackson's Army Across the Rapidan.

Our Cavalry and Artillery in Pursuit.

Gen. Pope Reinforced by Gen. King's Division.

Further Particulars of the Battle of Cedar Mountain.

Terrible Nature of the Fire on Both Sides.

The Rebels Believed to be Badly Crippled.

Safe Return of the Madison Court-House Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

The War Department has information from the Army of Virginia in front of Slaughter's Mountain up to yesterday evening. Gen. KING, with his whole division, was then within a few miles of the battle-field of Saturday, and has doubtless joined Gen. POPE ere this. No fighting has occurred in that quarter since Saturday night last.

RETREAT OF THE REBELS ACROSS THE RAPIDAN.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA, CEDAR MOUNTAIN, VA.—7:30 A. M., Aug 12.

To Maj.-Gen. Halleck:

The enemy has retreated under cover of the night. His rear guard is now crossing the Rapidan towards Orange Court House. Our cavalry and artillery are in pursuit.

(Signed,) JOHN POPE, Major-General.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

Accounts from Culpepper, dated yesterday, speaking of Saturday's fight, say that so heavy was the fire to which our comparatively small number of men was exposed, the only wonder is that the entire command was not completely annihilated at the end of half an hour, instead of our bringing off so large a proportion of our force at the expiration of an hour and a half.

The prisoners report that their own troops were mowed down by our fire like grass. Three times were they reinforced by fresh regiments and brigades, and when our troops retired they were too crippled to pursue in the open ground.

The prisoners also report that the heavy guns used by the enemy were of recent English manufacture, with English fixed ammunition.

We lost but one gun, which was left behind in a ditch, spiked, several of the horses having been killed.

The gun was not lost while changing our position for the night, but under the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters.

Col. CHAPMAN, of the Fifth Massachusetts, was shot in the breast, and is probably dead.

Lieut.-Col. STONE fell, with many wounds.

Major BLAKE also fell, and, if alive, is a prisoner.

Adjt. SMITH is wounded or dead.

Major SAVAGE, of the Second Massachusetts, is believed to be killed, as well as many of the Captains and Lieutenants belonging to the regiment.

Dr. LELAND was shot in the eye.

Capt. GEORGE JANNETT, of Gen. PRINCE's Staff, was shot in the breast, and mortally wounded.

The casualties in other regiments have not yet been heard from definitely.

Stragglers from the battle-field to town have been arrested by the orders of Major-Gen. POPE, and by to-morrow a list of the missing will be obtained.

The Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment escaped without loss, having been detached to guard a signal station eight or ten miles southwest of the battle-field, early in the day. They returned yesterday, escorting safely the signal officers without being compelled to pass near the enemy's pickets.

On Sunday night, about 11 o'clock, while Gen. POPE and Gen. BANKS were in conference in the rear of our advanced batteries, a body of rebel cavalry charged in the most daring manner through the woods on our front upon the group. The discharge of muskets and the whizzing of balls near gave them timely notice of the approach of the rebels. They speedily mounted their horses, and a regiment of infantry fired a volley at the approaching rebels, thus checking their charge, and probably saving both commanders.

Gen. BUFORD with his cavalry command arrived at Culpepper yesterday from Madison.

Previous to Gen. BUFORD's departure, he made a reconnoissance to the Rapidan, where he found a force of the enemy on the south side, but none north of the river.

A telegraph dispatch dated to-day, states that all was quiet last night and this morning.

Col. DONNELLY is still alive but is in a sinking condition.

Other wounded officers are generally doing well.

THE PLANS OF JACKSON FOILED.

CULPEPPER COURT-HOUSE, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 12—7 P. M.

The battle of Saturday, the 9th, is one of the most important of the war, not merely on account of the desperate valor and unfaltering discipline displayed by our troops, the obstinacy of the contest, and the heavy loss on both sides, but because of its important effect on the campaign of which it makes a part. The campaign on the part of JACKSON is an attempt to penetrate and recover the Valley of the Shenandoah, whence the richest supplies of the enemy are drawn, and the possession of which was of a practical importance in the endeavor to hold Virginia as a part of the attempted Confederacy hardly to be estimated. At the same time the rebel leaders hoped by this movement to so threaten Washington and Maryland as to relieve Richmond, and withdraw again our armies to the line of the Potomac. To secure such objects as these, and knowing that the Government was now relatively weaker, and the rebellion stronger than could again occur in the war, the Richmond leaders sent the flower of the Southern infantry, under their most popular and enterprising generals, a large body of cavalry, under their most distinguished cavalry officer, Maj.-Gen. STUART, and an abundance of artillery. When JACKSON had arrived with his forces as far as Louisa Court-house and Gordonsville, and found the disposition of Gen. POPE's troops such that not only his purpose to enter the valley was foiled, but his own direct communications with Richmond were interrupted, he called for further reinforcements, and with those, which were freely furnished, attempted to stem POPE's further advance upon that railroad, the destruction or even the permanently threatening of which must bar from Richmond all hope of the material or political control of Central Virginia.

JACKSON attempted, by a feint upon Madison Court-house and Sperryville, to detain our force at the latter point, while at the same time he threw the mass of his forces, numbering 35,000 men, by way of Orange Court-house, upon us at Culpepper, expecting to find only a portion of our forces there, which he could overwhelm, and then march on Sperryville from Culpepper, and crush the army corps of SIGEL.

His plans were completely foiled by the rapid concentration of our forces at Culpepper, and their advance to meet him at Cedar Run. The cool and determined temper of BANKS accepted the proffered battle as soon as offered, and the battle of Saturday afternoon was fought between the advance under Gen. BANKS and the advance of JACKSON, under himself and EWELL.

After endeavoring in vain to rout and drive BANKS' corps, JACKSON found himself compelled at night, by the rapid movements in front of him, to fall back to a strong defensive position in Cedar Mountain, and finding his line of retreat growing insecure, in the succeeding night he retreated altogether, retiring beyond Robertson's River and again beyond the Rapidan. The result is JACKSON is again foiled, and forced to abandon his operations, and his prestige seriously impaired. He will be rapidly followed.

THE EXPEDITION TO MADISON.

SAFE RETURN OF GEN. BUFORD'S COMMAND.

CULPEPPER, Va., Monday, Aug. 11.

The Cavalry Brigade under the command of Gen. BUFORD made a descent on Madison Court-house on Tuesday last. They found that the rebels had been there, but had left. They made reconnoissances in every direction, and met the rebel pickets on every road.

On the 7th instant, our pickets on the road to Stanardsville had a skirmish, losing one killed and three wounded.

On the 8th instant, the First Maryland Regiment had another skirmish on the Orange Court-house road, in which they lost five killed and four wounded, and about a dozen prisoners. They were then reinforced by the First Michigan, when the rebels were driven back to the Rapidan.

A strong reconnoissance was made the same evening to the Rapidan, on the Orange Railroad. A skirmish was going on without loss, when orders came from Gen. BUFORD to return to Madison Court-house.

The party got back at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst., and found everything ready prepared for a retreat toward Sperryville, as the rebels were approaching from every direction.

The party reached Woodsville in safety, and there camped. Subsequently they pushed on and arrived at Culpepper on Monday night.

The escape of this Brigade is considered almost miraculous, as they were surrounded on almost every side. Many gave it up as lost.

Gen. BUFORD deserves great praise for the very able manner in which he extricated his command from such a perilous condition.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

An Explanation of the Affair at Malvern Hill—Gen. McClellan's Intention to Fight a Battle There—How He Was Prevented.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 11.

In regard to the occupation and evacuation of Malvern Hill by the National troops little has been said. Our reconnoitering division took possession on Tuesday, and on that day all the Generals of the army went up, and Gen. MCCLELLAN sent back for the greater part of his army, but the messengers took the wrong road, and thus delayed so long that the troops did not reach Malvern Hill until it was too late, and only a portion of those sent for arrived at all, and those only in season to beat a hasty retreat. This was on Wednesday morning, and on that day a great battle would have been fought had our forces arrived in season. But as some of them were approaching, and in sight of Malvern Hill, there was a very large force of rebels seen coming from Richmond, numbering at least 100,000 men, filling all the roads, passage-ways and vacant lots as far as the eye could reach. A retreat was consequently made to Harrison's Landing.

Gen. MCCLELLAN had planned for a great battle, but the enemy were not asleep, and have taken possession of Malvern with an immense army.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Important Secret Movements in the Army—Disbanding of our Bands—Argument for and against them—The New Drafting Orders—Lists of Sick and Wounded—Why the Times and other Leading Journals did not have them.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 11, 1862.

Much movement is now going on, and of the *greatest consequence*, in this part of the country. If I refrain from stating what has come to my knowledge, it is simply because it is of a character that *should not be divulged*. A great number of troops are returning through here from the North—some returned convalescents, or from their leave of absence having expired; while many others are going North for the purpose of recruiting fresh soldiers, and not a few of them to recruit their own exhausted energies.

Among the soldiers going North are a great many bands of the various regiments, an order having been recently issued for *dis*-banding them—partially, if not totally. Opinions are very much divided in the army respecting the usefulness or uselessness of military bands. Some urge that they are a great and unnecessary expense—a cumbrous appendage to an army—and in time of action worse than useless, as the musicians are generally among the first to scamper off at the appearance of danger. Others, on the other hand, deny this. They say that musicians exhibit as much courage as is expected from them in their position, and that, so far from being useless on the battle-field, they aid very materially in helping the wounded, &c. But, whatever may be the truth respecting military bands in time of action, there can be no doubt whatever that at any other time they are a source of great comfort and exhilaration, if not downright necessity, to our soldiers. Nobody but those who have to endure the long, dreary and monotonous hours too often incident to camp life, can imagine how refreshing it is to hear a band break forth in some well-known air, transporting the hearer instantly among the loved ones at home. The vulgar may laugh at such a notion as visionary, but there is far more truth than poetry in it. Our armies are not composed of senseless boors, but of men the far greater part of whom are refined and intellectual, and to all such, music, under their circumstances, is not only a luxury, but a necessity. At least, all those with whom I have conversed speak very sorrowfully indeed of having to part with their bands.

The proclamation respecting drafting is causing as much flutter here as elsewhere, and the horror at the idea of being drafted will, no doubt, have driven many a volunteer into the army, who had hitherto felt careless if not callous upon the subject. One source of great difficulty will be found in dealing with our three months' men, numbering several thousands. These all say they took up arms for a specific time, and that at the end of the time specified the Government is bound, in good faith, to set them free. How this view will be met, is more than outsiders can determine.

In taking up the TIMES of the last week I have been astonished at finding no list of our sick and wounded—nor in the *Herald*, and other leading papers, (except the *Tribune*,)—although we have had plenty of sanitary vessels arriving here crowded with them. The reason for this was that, in order to obtain accurate lists and save some little trouble to the medical department, all the members of the leading Press here agreed with Dr. GILBERT to leave the sending of lists entirely to the Associated Press, so that we should all fare alike and the public have one reliable channel to depend on. Confiding in the faith of this arrangement, and taking it for granted that no one paper would either seek or be enabled to obtain any advantage over the others I have not, for a short time back, devoted any attention to what was being avowedly performed by others. The system, however, does not seem to work, the New-York *Tribune* having obtained and printed lists of names that, by agreement, were to be intrusted *alone* to the Associated Press, and thus secured an advantage over all its competitors. The TIMES shall not be so caught in future. I shall send you my lists independently, henceforth, unless there is any authority to impede a work that is undertaken out of pure humanity to the friends and relatives of our sick and wounded soldiers. If so, you shall soon hear of it.

NEMO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 11.

Norfolk has been in a state of excitement. A few days since an officer of the provost-guard applied to Gen. MANSFIELD, of Suffolk, for permission to search a house in that city for arms. Authority was given, and arms and ammunition to some extent were found in a private dwelling near the General's quarters.

Last night in Norfolk a triple guard was put on duty; this has not been done until many of our guardsmen have been shot at, and some shot down.

It is understood that all the inhabitants of the district in the vicinity of Norfolk, Suffolk and Portsmouth are to be put to the test of either taking the oath of allegiance to the United States or to leave for rebeldom.

The mailboat is just in from Harrison's Landing. The general appearance there is that a move of the whole or a large part of the army is taking place.

Commodore PORTER's mortar fleet still remains at anchor in Hampton Roads.

FIGHTING NEAR CUMBERLAND GAP.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

A dispatch from Gen. MORGAN, Cumberland Gap, says:

"DECOURSEY's Brigade, and the Fourteenth Kentucky, on the 5th or 6th inst., had several engagements with STEVENSON's Division in force, the rebels outnumbering us four to one. The rebels lost 225 killed and wounded, and Lieut.-Col. GORDON, of the Eleventh Tennessee, taken prisoner. Our loss was three killed, fifteen wounded and fifty prisoners. Two companies of the Sixteenth Ohio were surrounded by two rebel regiments, and cut their way out. We captured a large lot of forage, tobacco, horses and mules.

JOHN MORGAN left Knoxville on the 2d, with 2,000 cavalry, *en route* to Kingston. Kentucky is to be invaded.

THE DOINGS OF MORGAN.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug 12.

JOHN MORGAN, with 1,800 cavalry, and four pieces of artillery, entered Gallatin, Tenn., early this morning, and captured Col. BOONE, commanding the post, without about 300 men of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky, and a Federal freight train, containing 60 horses, and a lot of oats and corn. There was no fight. MORGAN was still in possesion at noon today.

Reports, not confirmed at headquarters, indicate guerrilla raids upon Calhoun and Ramsey Counties, on Green River, creating considerable excitement on the Indiana border.

The steamer *Nenango*, hence for Cumberland River, with suttler's stores, sank at Scuffletown, Sunday.

Adjt.-Gen. FINDLEY declines accepting the resignation of JOAN BAYLE, nephew of the General, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, and orders him to join his regiment.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

By the S. R. Spaulding at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

The following are among the sick and wounded soldiers by the steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, which has arrived here from Harrison's Landing:

Capt. Henry Benson, 4th New-Jersey Artillery—died on board the boat.
G. W. Byrrell, 4th Vermont.
Daniel L. Boyce, 4th Vermont.
Samuel A. Atwood, 4th Vermont.
Chas. Wells, 4th Vermont.
Chauncey B. Lampher, Berdan Sharpshooters.
John E. Wills, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Corp. E. Souper, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Sylvanus L. Brittmore, Berdan Sharpshooters.
B. J. Holbrook, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Newvill Potter, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Geo. A. Watkins, Berdan Sharpshooters.
E. G. George, Brass Artillery.
Samuel J. Williams, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Benj. F. Warner, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Theo. Wilson, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Corp. Daniel Perry, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Thomas Conners, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Sergt. Orlando Leonard, 4th Vermont.
Wm. E. Bliss, 4th Vermont.
W. H. F. Marsh, 4th Vermont.
W. F. Williams, 4th Vermont.
James Ladd, 4th Vermont.
Martin Rickard, 4th Vermont.
Henry J. Smith, 44th New-York.
Orville de Coblugh, 4th Vermont.
Jacob Dods, 4th Vermont.
Henry Morgan, 4th Vermont.
Harrison Long, Berdan Sharpshooters.
P. A. Reed, Third Massachusetts.
S. L. Lugrin, Third Massachusetts.
George Fisher, Berdan Sharpshooters.
J. F. May, Fifth Massachusetts.
F. B. Washburn, Second Massachusetts.
Corp. John Evans, Fourth Vermont.
Eldridge G. Gibson, Fourth Vermont.
James H. Lewis, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Richard B. Canass, Second Michigan.
Newton R. Johnson, Fourth Vermont.
George Brown, Third Massachusetts.
Wm. S. Weeden, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Charles L. Norton, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Leonard Johnston, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Corp. Abraham Saulsbury, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Corp. Samuel Lusted, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Corp. John Johnston, Berdan Sharpshooters.
Sergt. W. H. H. McCallister, Fourth Vermont.
Corp. E. S. Naylor, Fourth Vermont.
Corp. W. H. A. Brainer, Fourth Vermont,
Corp. C. G. Spaulding, Fourth Vermont.
Corp. N. B. Spaulding, Fourth Vermont.
Corp. J. B. Little, Fourth Vermont.
Sergt. Jas. Houghton, Fourth Vermont.
Norman Wright, Fourth Vermont.

Maine Politics.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 12.

JOHN N. GOODWIN, of South Berwick, was renominated for Congress for the First District by the Republican Convention to-day.

The Asia Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Aug. 11.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from Boston *via* Halifax for Liverpool, was boarded off Cape Race at 9:30 P. M. Saturday.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Extent and Significance of the Military Movements in Progress.

Rumors About the Army of the Potomac.

OBFUSCATION OF THE REBELS.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

THE MEANING OF THE RECENT MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

It is believed here that Gen. POPE's late movements are not without an important connection with the plans on the Peninsula. The real designs for Gen. MCCLELLAN's army have been admirably concealed by feints, and the enemy left at a loss to understand just what is in contemplation. The town, of course, is full of rumors on the subject of a supposed movement. Stories about the army being down at Yorktown, or at other points different from the old location, are afloat.

It is considered certain that highly important army movements are either in progress or completed, but it is not regarded as proper yet to indicate their nature.

Much more cheerful impressions are prevailing concerning Gen. POPE's engagement. JACKSON's retreat is known here to have been a necessity. He had evidently become aware of the trap into which he was being beguiled, and retreated to escape from the danger which the execution of our plans threatened. His eye was on Fredericksburgh as well as Culpepper.

The better opinion here is that all is going well with POPE's army, and that there is no reason for the apprehensions expressed yesterday and to-day. Well-informed persons freely declare that POPE will be in Gordonsville by Saturday at furthest, though perhaps not without fighting, which may be going on now.

THE PRESIDENT AND NEGRO REGIMENTS.

The attempt is making to discredit the well authenticated statement, that the President refused to accept of negro regiments for the present. It is not true, however, that any United States Senator has denied anything of the sort. The sole point in the newspaper controversy here between a Senator and a correspondent, one of your contemporaries, is whether one Senator replied to a remark of the President's, that he wished he would resign. It is generally believed here that some reply of that sort was made, but this point, at any rate, in no way affects the main result of the interview.

THE NEW GUNBOATS.

The Navy Department has finally decided to withhold the advertisement for proposals for the new gunboats a short time, to give an opportunity for further preparations, and for examining whether some modifications of models may not be necessary in the case of some of them.

OFFICERS OF THE NEW LEVIES.

Some officers of regiments under the new levies arrived to-day, mostly Rhode Islanders. The town is expected to be full of them in a few days.

Hon. E. W. GILPIN and about a dozen more of the delegation from Delaware are here to-day, understood to be on business connected with raising the new levies in their State. They had an interview with the President and Secretary of War to-day, and are to have another to-morrow. The loyal men of Delaware would prefer to have the draft postponed for a month or so in their State, but have no hopes of securing anything of that kind. They deem peculiar regulations, however, necessary for their case.

SPEECH BY CASSIUS M. CLAY.

CASSIUS M. CLAY made a lengthy speech at the Ladies' soldiers' Relief Fair to-night, mainly devoted to his views of the present aspect of our foreign affairs, and to personal matters. He said he was the only one of our Foreign Ministers who had been singled out for abuse in European papers in the interest of the rebels, which he took as a compliment to himself, and an evidence of his fidelity to his country's cause. England, he spoke of as our bitterest enemy with a malignant Press inspired by Government, and which truthfully represented its spirit. France, he insisted, was not unfriendly. Americans had derived unjust ideas on this subject solely by crediting the representations of the British Press. The Emperor was known to be friendly to this country, and semi-official statements in the papers were in our favor. He utterly denied that France desired to interfere, but said that persistent effort had been made by the British Press to make us believe she did. Of Russia, he could hardly find words enough to express his admiration. He spoke of the Czar as one of the greatest and wisest of reigning monarchs; referred to his beneficient emancipation policy, and declared that the United States could rely implicitly on his friendship in any emergency. He asserted, further, that England knew Russia and France to be firm friends to this country, and would therefore not dare to interfere with our efforts for suppressing the rebellion. With reference to our home policy, he urged an earnest prosecution of the war, using every means in our power to crush the rebellion. He was ready to serve the Government here in any way in which his services could be made available; but he would strike only for Liberty, and would never draw the sword for the protection of rebels' slaves.

THE DUTIES OF COMMISSIONER DRAPER.

SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., the War Department's Commissioner to supervise the business of collecting and forwarding straggling soldiers and officers to their respective regiments, has nothing to do with granting discharges and leaves of absence. Letters on that subject should be addressed to the Adjutant-General only.

Mr. DRAPER has received many letters asking him to obtain discharges, leaves of absence, &c. As this is not a part of the business belonging to his office, he has sent them to the Adjutant-General. The great number of such letters prevents their being replied to individually in brief. This is the rule of the Department: A leave of absence not exceeding twenty days may be granted to commissioned officers by the commander of any army or department, or direct when the certificate of a medical officer shall show beyond doubt that a change of location is necessary to save life, or prevent permanent disability. If an officer cannot return to his duty when his leave is out, he need not apply for an extension, as no order will be issued granting one. He must account for his absence by sending to the Adjutant-General and to his regiment commander a proper medical certificate; and when he returns to duty his case will be examined by a proper tribunal to ascertain if he had sufficient cause for absence. No furloughs whatever will be given to enlisted men, and all heretofore given are revoked. They are cared for in United States hospitals.

THE CASE OF GEN. CASEY.

The order calling Brig.-Gen. SILAS CASEY before the Retiring Board has been revoked, and the General assigned to the charge of the new recruits arriving here, who are to be drilled in his improved system of tactics, which has just been adopted by the entire army, with slight modifications.

GEN. BLENKER.

Gen. BLENKER arrived here this morning.

PRISONERS.

Last night about a hundred prisoners were removed from the old Capitol to the new military prison in Georgetown. These were the greater part for desertion.

The prisoners brought up by the *Freeborn* on Sunday, including fifteen negroes captured with the parties, were sent to the old Capitol this morning.

ARRESTED FOR KIDNAPPING.

Messrs. WISE and ALLEN, two well known police officers of this city, were arrested last night by Gen. WADSWORTH on the charge of kidnapping.

IMPORTANT ARMY ORDERS.

It is understood that Brig.-Gen. KETCHUM has been ordered to proceed to Harrisburgh, Philadelphia, New-York, and, if necessary, Albany, to consult with the Governors upon the measures proper to dispatch the regiments to their destination. Gen. KETCHUM is acting Inspector-General, and will see that the bounty is paid to the troops, that they are fully equipped and armed with the greatest promptness, as soon as organized, and that complete arrangements are made to forward them with dispatch.

Brig.-Gen. H. G. WRIGHT will proceed to Boston on similar business.

Brig.-Gen. HARVEY BROWN and Rear-Admiral FOOTE have been ordered to repair to Sag Harbor, N. Y., to witness some experimental firing with James' cannon.

The resignation of Capt. H. S. SPEAR, additional Aid-de-Camp on the Staff of Brig.-Gen. REYNOLDS, has been accepted by the President.

THURLOW W. SEWARD, of the Forty-fourth New-York Volunteers, is honorably discharged from service, to enable him to raise a company of volunteers.

Brig.-Gen. G. W. SHERMAN is ordered to repair without delay to New-Orleans, and report to Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, commanding Department of the Gulf.

Capt. WM. MCMICHAEL, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, and Lieut. D. C. MAGEE, A. D. C., will report without delay, in person, to the General-in-Chief.

First-Lieut. EUGENE B. BEAUMONT, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, is assigned to duty as aid-de-camp in the staff of the General-in-Chief.

Maj. CHARLES G. WALPINE, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, is released from duty in the Department of the South, and will report in person to the General-in-Chief for orders.

First-Lieut. CHARLES F. ADAMS, Jr., is hereby detached from duty with the First Massachusetts Cavalry, and assigned to the staff of Gen. POPE.

Maj. John A. CRAVENS, additional Paymaster, will report to the Paymaster-General for duty in Washington, and Maj. WILLIAM CUMBACK, additional Paymaster, is assigned to duty at Indianapolis in his stead.

Capt. C. C. NOTT, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, now absent in New-York on account of wounds, has permission to report to the Governor of New-York for recruiting duty.

Capt. JACOB M. CYSTER, Eighteenth United States Infantry, will proceed to Baltimore, and relieve Col. F. O. WYSE, Third United States Artillery, in the duties of mustering and disbursing officer of that City.

Capt. ELISHA H. LUDINGTON, Seventeenth United States Infantry, will relieve Major A. MONTGOMERY, Quartermaster United States Army, in the duties of mustering and disbursing officer at Pittsburgh, Penn.

Surgeon J. K. BARNES, United States Army, is detailed for special duty under the immediate orders of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK. All certificates and applicants for sick leaves will be referred to him for examination.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE TAX LAW.

The following additional appointments have been made under the Internal Revenue Act:

New-Hampshire.—Second District—Collector, John Kimball, of Concord; Assessor, Herman Foster, of Manchester.

Maine.—First District—Collector, Nathaniel J. Miller, of Parkland; Assessor, Nathaniel G. Marshall, of York. Second District—Collector, Jesse S. Lyford, of Lewiston; Assessor, Hannibal Belcher, of Farmington. Third District—Collector, Peter F. Sanborne, of Readfield; Assessor, George W. Wilcox, of Gardiner. Fourth District—Collector, Aaron A. Wing, of Bangor; Assessor, George P. Sewell, of Old Town. Fifth District—Collector, John West, of Franklin; Assessor, Nathaniel A. Joy, of Ellsworth.

CAPTURE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE SLAVE-TRADE.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 10.

SIR: The inclosed copy of a dispatch from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loando, relates to the capture by Her Majesty's ship *Griffin*, on the 27th of March last, of a bark and schooner, without name or colors, fully equipped for the slave-trade, off Black Point, on the west coast of Africa. I have been instructed by Earl RUSSELL to communicate this capture to you as of interest to the Government of the United States, in consequence of the bark in question having been stated to have left New-York on the 1st of December last.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

W. STUART.

To Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, &c., &c., &c.

LOANDA, April 1, 1862.

MY LORD: We have the honor to acquaint your Lordship that Her Majesty's ship *Griffin*, Commander PERRY, whilst proceeding to this place with the last mail from Fernando Po, on the 29th ultimo, fell in with a bark and a schooner in company, at Black Point, in lat. 0° 50′ south, and lon. 11° 45′ east. Commander PERRY immediately sent a boat to cut off the schooner, whilst he proceeded in the *Griffin* in the chase of the bark, and having soon come up with her, he found her to be fitted in every respect for the immediate reception of slaves, which, to the number of 800, she was to have shipped the following morning, at Black Point, for the Island of Porto Rico. This bark, which was about 400 tons, was destitute of all proofs of nationality; nor were there any papers found on board from which her name could be ascertained; but from a statement from some of the crew it appeared that she had sailed from New-York on the 1st of December last, and touched at Campechie in Mexico, where the necessary equipments were completed. Later in the afternoon of the same day, the officer who had been detained from the *Griffin* in pursuit of the schooner, returned on board in charge of that vessel, having found her abandoned by her crew, and fully equipped for the conveyance. This schooner being small, and incapable of safely undertaking a voyage to St. Helena, Commander PERRY, after causing her to be surveyed, destroyed her by fire, sending the necessary evidence to St. Helena, in order that the case might, with that of the bark, be brought before the Vice-Admiralty Court in that colony for adjudication.

We have, &c.,
(Signed,) EDMUND GABRIEL,
H. V. HUNTLEY.

To the Earl RUSSELL, &c., &c., &c.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, accompanied by a copy of a dispatch from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loando, to Earl RUSSELL, announcing the capture off Black Point, on the west coast of Africa, by Her Majesty's ship *Griffin*, on the 27th of March last, of a bark and schooner, without name or colors, fully equipped for the Slave-trade.

In reply, I have to thank you for the information thus communicated, which is in every respect entirely acceptable and gratifying.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with high consideration, Your very obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

To Hon. WM. STUART, &c., &c.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Scotia and City of Baltimore.

The Prince de Joinville on the Battles Before Richmond.

Earl Russell and the Blockade-Breakers.

They are Requested to "Refrain" from Contraband Trade.

Objects of the French Naval Expedition to the Gulf.

THE LATEST INTERVENTION CANARDS.

CRUISE OF THE TUSCARORA.

THE CANADIAN QUESTION.

MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI.

Interesting Correspondence from London and Paris.

The Royal mail steamship *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, from Liverpool at 11½ o'clock on the morning of the 2d, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 3d inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The screw steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt. KENNEDY, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 30th, and from Queenstown on the 31st ult., also arrived here yesterday morning. Her news is anticipated.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Louis* was at Madeira July 22. She was last from Fayal, and was supposed to be bound to Lisbon.

The United States war steamer *Tuscarora*, the sudden departure of which from Southampton caused some excitement under the belief that she was going in pursuit of the Confederate steamer *Merrimac* from Plymouth, arrived at Queenstown on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo.

A new steamer, called "290," sailed from the Mersey for Nassau or Havana on the 28th ult., and was supposed to be intended for the Confederates. After quitting the Mersey, she waited outside for a steam-tug, which conveyed to her a crew of fifty men. She is a powerful steamer, of 1,120 tons. On the 30th July she put into Holyhead, where, for some reason which is not explained, all the men left her. It is supposed that the object of the *Tuscarora's* cruise was to look after this vessel, and not after the *Merrimac*.

The Continental journals continue to propagate mediation rumors. The *Indépendance Belge* asserts that negotiations had taken place between France, Russia and England, with a view to the recognition of the Confederates and mediation between the belligerents. France and Russia made advances to England, but had not received a final reply.

There is another story that the English Cabinet had dispatched a Special Envoy to President LINCOLN to urge him to take upon himself the initiative of the re-establishment of peace with the South, if he wishes to avoid the offer of mediation by the principal European Powers, which, according to the foreign journals, would lead to a war, if not accepted.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* observes in regard to these rumors, that it is much more probable that for some time to come, English mediation will be confined to such forms as are given to the feelings of the people in the Bishop of Oxford's directions to his clergy. The same journal says that the real reason for the departure of Prince DE JOINVILLE and his nephews was the Mexican war. They knew the French would be avenged, and that this would provoke threats and ill feeling toward France among the Americans.

The Bishop of Oxford had addressed the subjoined letter to the Archdeacons in his diocese:

CUDDESDON PALACE, July 30.

MY DEAR MR. ARCHDEACON: May I request you to communicate to the clergy of your Archdeaconry the following injunction from me as ordinary: "That on the Sunday after the receipt of it, they give notice to their congregations at the conclusion of the Nicene Creed, in these terms: 'You are earnestly desired to make your supplications to Almighty God, who is the author of peace and lover of concord, that he will promote peace among our brethren in America, and inspire their hearts with Christian unity and fellowship.'"

To allow of which prayer, a short pause will for the present be made after the suffrage in the Litany, "That it may please thee to give to all nations unity, peace and concord," and also in the prayer "for all sorts and conditions of men," after the words, "we commend to thy fatherly goodness all those who are in any way afflicted or distressed in mind, body or estate." I am, my dear Mr. Archdeacon,

Your faithful friend and brother,

S. OXON.

The *Morning Post* comments upon Gen. POPE's proclamation that his army is henceforth to subsist on the country in which it happens to be carrying on military operations. The *Post* says this means that war is henceforth to be based on rapine, and that in fact it presents the obvious resource of a Government whose credit is falling. The same journal reviews Prince DE JOINVILLE's own account of the circumstances of the departure of the Orleans Princes from America, and says it is really the most unfortunate and deplorable account of the departure which has yet been given, and quite explains the alleged refusal of President LINCOLN to receive the Princes in a farewell audience.

In the House of Commons on the 31st ult., Mr. VILLIERS introduced an additional clause to the bill for the relief of the distress in the manufacturing districts, permitting a resort to loans as well as to rates in aid, and after some debate and amendment, the clause was agreed to.

In the House of Lords on the 1st, the Earl of Shaftesbury presented a petition from the Cotton Supply Association, and moved for returns respecting the Godavery. The petition was in favor of opening up the Benares district by a canal system. There was cotton enough there to supply Lancashire for twelve months, and the Madras Irrigation Company were ready to invest their capital, and after payment to themselves of 12 per cent. thereon, to secure the surplus profit to the Government without any Government guarantee. The Association prayed that private enterprise be allowed free scope in India.

The Duke of Argyle, in thanking the Earl of Shaftesbury for the manner in which he had brought this question forward, said the Government had rejected all schemes for purchasing, growing, or guaranteeing cotton, on the ground that they would thus interfere with private enterprise.

Lord LLANOVER believed that private enterprise was

not yet encouraged in India. If the Manchester men had been as anxious to secure a regular cheap food for their workmen, the present want of cotton would not be felt. He believed that not one of those gentlemen had taken shares in the irrigation schemes.

The returns were ordered.

In the House of Commons, the same evening, the bill providing for the relief of the distress in the manufacturing districts was passed.

Mr. CORDEN, in a speech of some length, but less personal than expected, reviewed the policy of Lord PALMERSTON, and deprecated many of his acts, including the hasty and irrational proceedings in the *Trent* affair. He warned PALMERSTON that such a course as that he had adopted must not be repeated next session.

Lord PALMERSTON defended himself from the various charges made against him. As to the *Trent* affair and Canada, he said Mr. CORDEN seemed to have forgotten that the Government of the Federal States had not disowned the outrage on the *Trent* committed by Commander WILKES, but that, on the contrary, there was every reason to believe that it would be supported and vindicated. Hence the adoption of a vigorous policy.

Mr. DISRAELI followed in a strong party speech, and twitted Lord PALMERSTON for his neglect of those questions of Reform, &c., under which he came into power.

The House sat till 4 in the morning over the bill to prevent night poaching, which, after a severe struggle, was finally passed.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN was imprisoned in London on the 1st inst., to prevent his embarking for America, where he intended to raise volunteers to carry on the war.

The Viceroy of Egypt had quitted England in his yacht for Cherbourg.

The race for the Goodwood Cup was won in a canter by Lord W. POWLETT's horse *Tim Whiffler*. The second horse was *Zetland*, about a dozen lengths behind the winner, and the *Wizard* was third. There were only seven runners, and Mr. TEN BROECK's American horse *Umpire* was about the last in the race.

There was a report prevalent that a marriage is on the tapis for the Prince of Wales. Two ladies are mentioned for him, one of Denmark and the other of the Royal family of Prussia. The King of the Belgians, it is said, inclines to the former.

The *Patrie* announces the departure of Gen. FOREY from Cherbourg for Vera Cruz on the evening of the 29th. The embarkation of troops for Mexico was progressing at Cherbourg. The steamers *Imperiel* and *Ullam*, having on board 2,000 troops, had left Teneriffe, and continued their voyage to the Gulf of Mexico.

Negotiations for a commercial treaty between Austria and France are about to be opened.

The *Patrie* states that, in consequence of fresh information, orders had been issued by Government for the energetic maintenance of a strict watch on the Roman coast.

The same journal announces that very animated discussions take place in the Conferences now being held at Constantinople on the Servian question, several Powers expressing divergent views on the subject.

The Emperor of the French had been figuring in a quadrille at a ball given at Vichy by the Chasseurs of the Guard. His partner was a peasant girl. The guests were the peasantry of both sexes and the visitors at Vichy.

The *Moniteur* announces the appointment of three Vice-Admirals.

The Paris Bourse on the 1st was heavy. Rentes, 68.70.

Reports had been current that GARIBALDI had gone to Messina, but at latest dates he was still at Palermo.

Col. ACERBI, formerly Intendant-General of the Southern Army, had been arrested.

The Ex-King of Naples had sent back to the Czar the order of St. Andrew which the Emperor ALEXANDER had conferred on him.

Duke BERNHARD, of Saxe-Weimar, second son of Carl AUGUST, died on the 31st ult., in the 70th year of his age.

In the Prussian Upper House the various pending commercial treaties had been all adopted almost unanimously.

Gen. CONCHA would leave Madrid for Paris on the 2d. It is stated his mission is to endeavor to establish an understanding between France and Spain regarding Mexico.

The official journal of Warsaw publishes an imperial decree, ordering an administrative reorganization throughout Poland on decentralizing principles. The object is to effect economy by the diminution of officers, and the extension of the sphere of action of subordinate officials.

Sir H. BULWER had induced the representatives of Austria, at Constantinople, to sit at the Conferences on Servia, with the Italian Ambassador. Sir H. BULWER is stated to have accused Russia of prompting disturbances in Bulgaria. The Russian representative energetically replied.

Reports were current that a revolutionary party would shortly attempt a landing on the Greek coast. The Government had ordered several war steamers to cruise in Greek waters.

A private telegram from Bombay, of July 12, quotes an advance in cotton of 29 to 32 rupees per candy, and an improvement in freights to Liverpool of 20s. per ton, the quotation being 65s. Exchange 2s. 1 1/4d. Shirtings in brisk demand, at a general advance in prices.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, July 12.

Shirtings quiet. Twist dull. Freights to London, 70s.

The above mails left Alexandria on the 31st ult., for Marseilles.

The mails to the end of June had arrived. The Governor had sent to the House of Assembly the bill for the annexation of British Kaffraria. The inhabitants of British Kaffraria were violently opposed to annexation, and the Colonists held generally much the same views.

The House of Assembly had agreed to a resolution in favor of doubling the rate of postage between England and the Colony, by the narrow majority of one.

Dr. GRIFFITHS, the Roman Catholic Bishop, died on the 18th June, aged 63.

The total revenue of the Colony for the year ending March the 31st, was £586,021, and the expenditure £553,264, leaving a surplus of £32,757. Trade dull. The American screw steamer *Tonitia*, from New-York, arrived in Table Bay June 10, and sailed again on the 13th for China.

FRANCE AND AMERICAN POLITICS.

The Objects of the French Naval Expedition to the Gulf—Anxiety for Peace in America—The Emperor Popularly Supposed to be Anxious for Intervention—Opinions of the Confiscation Bill, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 30, 1862.

The Parisian correspondence of the *Indépendance Belge* contains some reflections on the Mexican question worthy of earnest attention in the United States, and I quote them with the greater interest, as they confirm facts and deductions I have already sent you in advance of the European Press. After enumerating the land forces, which are to compose the army of Gen. FOREY, the writer adds: "This is then a great development of force, but of which the object is well known. There are, in fact, no doubts in regard to it. But how are we to remain in the same tranquillity of mind in view of the great development of our naval forces? Six first-class men-of-war, two and probably three of the new cuirassed frigates, other vessels of less force in the usual proportion, cuirassed gunboats, iron ramboats—and all that simply for carrying out regiments: in all reason who can believe it? We may, therefore, naturally demand, and the fact is, every one is making the demand whether in the intention of the Government, such a useless parade of sea force against an enemy who has no navy, is not a preparation for other events which may transpire on the other side of the Atlantic? I shall not astonish you in saying that this conviction is that of many of our naval officers who are leaving for the Gulf."

It is impossible at this moment to conjecture with any degree of certainty the real object of this useless fleet. It may be that the Marine Department is only anxious to "promenade" its new vessels and see how they perform on long voyages; but it is much more probable that the French Government, feeling that its policy in Mexico is naturally hostile to the United States, intends to show that it is ready to carry its policy through to the end, no matter at what cost. The French always practice upon the doctrine that fortune follows the big battalions, and that if a policy is worth undertaking at all it is worth the display of force which will make its success a certainty. Under any circumstances, it is not admissible that this extraordinary naval force is sent out with any settled policy of aggression toward the United States; it may be meant for defence but not for attack, and so long as it remains passive in the waters of Mexico should not provoke too much sensibility in the United States. It will be none the less the duty of the Government to see that the American curiassed navy is pushed to completion with the greatest haste, in order to meet any emergencies that may arise.

It is impossible to give you an idea of the sincerity of the desire expressed on all sides, for a cessation of the struggle between the North and the South. But this desire is based upon a total ignorance of the depth and the importance of the question which divides the two sections, and of the absolute necessity which exists for the suppression of the rebellion. This ignorance of the vital interests involved, constantly serves as a basis for the propagation of all sorts of absurd reports about mediation and compromises. Thus, the other day, the principal excitement on the French Bourse during business hours was a report of a compromise between the parties, and what do you suppose this report was based on? It was said that the French Government had just made another and a serious attempt to bring the English Government to an agreement on the question of mediation, or if this failed, of intervention, and that the French Government urged the measure with more zeal at this time because the election for Members of Congress in the United States was about to take place, and that such a menace would tend to the election of members disposed to come to terms with the people of the South! Upon this was started the report that there was soon to be a compromise, and there resulted a rise in the funds. But the melancholy part of the story is that nobody seemed to think there was anything unusual or improbable in this immixtion in American interior affairs, even to the control of the ballot-box! So that either French self-esteem must have taken a higher flight than usual that day, or else the people of the United States must have fallen very low in the estimation of the people of France.

A well-informed French weekly political journal which has a connection with the ministerial bureaux, *L'Esprit Public*, announces that a secret messenger has been sent by Lord PALMERSTON to Washington to offer to Mr. LINCOLN an expression of sympathy, and to enter into a secret treaty against the Southern Confederacy, "a measure," the journal adds, "which shows why England refuses to engage with France in an offer of mediation." Now the only value in this strange statement of the *Esprit Public* is to show how the idea is uppermost in all Frenchmen's minds, (for such is really the fact,) that the Emperor is constantly trying to push England into a combined intervention in American affairs—an idea which we believe has become so general only because nobody has taken the trouble to contradict it.

Gen. FOREY goes out, we are informed, with positive instructions to have nothing to do with ALMONTE and his bogus Vera Cruz Government. The journals report that the Emperor's last words to the General were: "*Faites vite et bien!*" ("Act quick and well!") This will, perhaps, become the General's device, when he returns Marshal or Duke.

The confiscation bill just passed by the American Congress is condemned by the entire French Press, as well by friends as by enemies, as barbarous, uncivilized, and as belonging to another epoch. It is true that in the same paper there is a decree of the French Minister of the Interior suppressing a journal for having circulated a false report about the crops! It is so much easier to see our neighbor's sins than our own!

The official paper this morning publishes a full and fair history of the American cuirassed marine, finished and in course of construction. It dwells at length on the history of the Stevens Battery.

There is talk of the marriage of the Count DE PARIS with a daughter of the Duchess of Parma, (sister of the Count DE CHAMBORD,) which would constitute a fusion between the Orleanist and Legitimist factions. But the report is most likely not true, for the great body of the Orleanists reject the idea of a fusion with indignation. In effect some people talk of the fusion of a principle just as they would talk of the fusion of a railroad.

MALAKOFF.

ENGLISH ASPECTS OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Cotton—Rumor of General Mediation—The Contingencies of Intervention—Canada—The Battles of Richmond—A Masterly Retreat Equal to a Victory—Close of the Parliamentary Session—Rumor of French Recognition—A Powerful Motive.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 29, 1862.

The statesmen of England are surrounded by difficulties. If cotton is not king, it must be allowed to be a hard subject. It is one that is giving Europe great tribulation. The state of the case is this. So long as there is a probability that the war in America will come to an end in three or five years, no other country will attempt to supply the mills of Europe with cotton. The mill owners will not risk their capital in such a competition. A government guarantee would be no inducement, because the American cotton, whenever it comes, would ruin them. There is no use in differential duties. It would only send cheaper cotton to France, Belgium and Germany. There is no way but to feed a million or more of people, and let the war come to an end, or try to hasten it.

There is a rumor of a general mediation, in which Russia, as the least interested party, and the most friendly, takes, or has taken the lead. But what is mediation? If it proposes to end the war without the result for which it was made, being attained, it is hostile to the Federal Government. No one proposes a mediation which shall recommend the submission of the South. In any case, it will be the North which is called upon to abandon its pretensions. Mediation, then, is the abandonment of neutrality. Mediation is an intervention in favor of the rebellion. Intervention, in any form, means the permanent dissolution of the Union, and that, I presume, Mr. LINCOLN's Government will resist to the last extremity. There can be no mediation, therefore, without intervention by force. If it comes at all, or is proposed, it will be only as the first step to the recognition of Southern Independence. That will come now, in a certain contingency. *If the* 300,000 *volunteers called for by the Government are promptly raised, and the credit of the Government sustained in its financial as well as military efficiency, intervention will be indefinitely postponed. Or if the Government gives a demonstration of its power by a successful conscription, it will have the same effect.* Show that you have the power to carry on the war to a successful termination, and to resist and punish intervention, and no person in Europe will interfere. Let the war flag, and you will be called upon to make a peace. John Bull has taken his slate, and is busily calculating which will cost the most, to feed his people and bear the derangement of commerce and loss of revenue, or to step in, with what help he can get, and end the war that is likely, one way or other, to be his ruin. When he has done the sum, he will let you know.

Canada is behaving very shabbily, and has been well scolded in Parliament by ROEBUCK and PALMERSTON, as well as in the *Times*. But no one told the reason or the reasons why, as I told you in my last. The mortification, disappointment and disgust at Canadian disloyalty are amusing enough, when we remember the lavish praises of a few months ago. Canada is told that she may go and welcome—or good riddance, rather. Canada is in bad odor. Still, the troops in the Province will not be withdrawn, and the women belonging to some of the regiments have just been sent out—which looks like a long absence.

The full particulars of the battles before Richmond have excited great attention. The New-York Press has won much credit by its thorough and evidently faithful reports of these actions. I wish I could say as much for the bulletins of the Government, and the dispatches and orders of Gen. MCCLELLAN. His address to the army on the Fourth of July meets with very severe comments. Its authenticity is doubted by those who think he would not misrepresent the facts which have now become history. The modest and temperate tone of the Southern Press, in its accounts of these actions, and its admissions of disappointment and sometimes defeat, is held up in disparaging contrast.

It is true that Gen. MCCLELLAN and the brave army he commanded have much to be proud of and thankful for. More skill on the part of the Southern leaders, or less on that of the Northern, and there would have been no Army of the Potomac. Whatever may be thought of the strategy that made it necessary, it was a masterly retreat; and whatever the successes of the Confederates, they have failed in their main purpose. A good retreat, as WASHINGTON showed on many occasions, and BEAUREGARD on one or two, is equivalent to a victory. To save the Army of the Potomac was a series of victories, but to place it where it needed so much saving was another matter, which I am not qualified to criticise.

The session of Parliament draws to a close. The Ministry is impatient to be rid of its bother. When these talking fellows have gone to their shooting, it will be much easier to decide what shall be done, and to do it quietly. The real reason which has prevented intervention comes out curiously, now and then, in the House. Last night, for example, one of the Ministers blurted out, apropos to Lancashire, that to have broken the blockade would have caused war with America, and that, it turns out, is and has long been the terror of England. The great white-bait dinner will be eaten next Wednesday, at Greenwich, and if nothing turns up to prevent it, the session will end, so that everybody can go to the moors, the mountains or the seaside by the orthodox day—the 10th of August.

This steamer will bring you a strong rumor of French intervention. The Emperor, it is said, has determined, in conjunction with the other great Powers, if they will agree, or alone if necessary, to recognize the Confederate States. We have had this same story a dozen times over. People believe it here, because they wish it. There would be a perfect jubilee in England, if France would take the initiative in this troublesome business. The Emperor, don't you see, is just the fellow to bell the cat? But as these rumors have hitherto proved groundless, they probably are so in this instance. At the same time, you must be satisfied that the fate of the project of recognition and of intervention rests entirely with the Emperor. Whatever he insists upon will be done. You may rest in peace so far as England is concerned. She has counted the cost, and has deliberately made up her mind that it will be cheaper to feed Lancashire as long as necessary, than to go to war with America. This is the feeling to-day; and half the bitterness you see in print comes from this very fact. The barking dog never bites—and this dog, over here, having deliberately made up his mind that it is not prudent to bite, takes it out in barking. The whole Press barks in chorus, from the deep, sullen howl of the *Times*, to the yelping of the smallest cur; and even the papers that have sustained the Northern cause are filled with unmeasured abuse of its commercial and financial policy—for the most earnest Abolitionists are at the same time the most thorough-going free-traders.

I do not lose sight of the fact that there is, all over the west of Europe, a very strong motive to intervention. The cotton famine is a calamity of the most fearful character, which is yet hardly realized. Cotton and linen goods are now rising, and while the times grow harder, it becomes more difficult to live. It is well known here that there are four millions of bales a few thousand miles away, and other millions growing. Why should we starve, when we have only to put out our hands and take it, is a very natural inquiry. But property hesitates, because property must pay. "Wait with patience," is the word, "the war will soon be over." When I am asked if the war will soon be over, I shake my head. I think it is scarcely begun. If the North *means* to conquer the South, it has got to be in earnest. So far, there has been a strange lack of that quality. What I mean is, that when a million of men are wanted, they should be forthcoming. The patriotism that waits for higher pay and larger bounties will never conquer.

MONADNOCK.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The "Rages" at the Exhibition—Great Reputations and Young Innovators—The Howls of the Unfortunate—An American Cow-milker—A New Metal and a New Substance.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 30, 1862.

There is always a rage for something at the Exhibition. People hear of a novelty, and whilst it is the fashion flock around it to the neglect of all else. The American department has been fortunate in its hits. At first the pianos exhibited by Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS were the fashion, and every properly-constituted visitor itched with a sort of international desire to thump upon them. The piano makers from the Continent (almost as numerous as the piano players) were actuated by more savage impulses, and performed a sort of musical *hari kari* on the instruments, skillfully emptying them of their harmonious contents, so that they might complete their studies from the living model. This excitement culminated naturally in a prize medal, and an honorable mention of the strongest and most flattering kind, which, if not satisfactory to the piano makers of the Continent, were at least sufficient for the reasonable ambition of the STEINWAYS, who, walking off with a swinging price for their four instruments and all the honors, naturally felt content and serene. I have not heard that this award has excited the hostility of any of the European makers, although there has been much squabbling and ill feeling about some of the other decisions of the Jurors in this particular department. The truth of the matter is that a good many of the old makers, who have been quietly browsing on their reputations for the past ten years, have discovered, to their intense disgust, that notwithstanding their kicking up their heels at the incursions of younger folk, the latter still found a way to get along and to win honor and profit in the face of opposition. Much of the indignation that is now heaped upon the jurors proceeds, of course, from disappointed exhibitors. Reputations are of but little value in a great show like that at Kensington, but every reputation has a party clinging around it, and ready to howl at any presumptive neglect. While there are thousands of young houses throwing up their caps with glee, just now, there are plenty of old ones that mutter anything but rejoicings, and seem to think their fate both uncalled for and unfair. It would be a most ungracious task to give a list of the great names in almost every branch of industry that have been ignominiously thrust into the background by the vigor of younger competitors, but it would be full of warning to the over-confident. Whether a system of exhibition that so jeopardizes the well-won laurels of the principal producers of things worth exhibiting can be rendered increasingly popular, may well admit of doubt. The Exhibition of 1851 was an experiment, and manufacturers of every class tried their best, without knowing the value of success or calculating the cost of failure. The intervening ten years have assured them of the importance of the contest. Profit follows in the wake of honor. The award of an international jury was found to be better than an old established name. Hence it happens that in the Exhibition of 1862 many old firms refused to exhibit, stating as a reason that they had won honors enough in previous contests. No one with a pinch of brains was likely to be deceived by so flimsy a fiction. The old firms did not exhibit because they were afraid to do so, and this fear will spread to other old firms during the next ten years, and the Exhibition of 1872 will be an institution for making new reputations, and will win the hostility of the old firms who are too shaky on their legs to commence afresh the race for public favor. The most unenviable post of honor in England used to be that of the possessor of the "Champion's Belt," for, apart from the preliminary punishment with which his career of glory was ushered in, the Champion was expected on all occasions to offer his head for the amusement of young and ambitious muscle, and to nurse his sores patiently until some one had discovered a way to deprive him of his belt by simultaneously giving him the worst thrashing of his life. Something similar is in store for the manufacturing community. It is not surprising that the old and wary ones have failed to come up to time, and are beginning to decry the usefulness of these decennial competitions. But more ingenious than this, is the subterfuge by which the old mousers try to cover their failure to secure either a medal or an honorable mention. They pretend that they did not exhibit for the purpose of taking a prize, but simply to lend their names to the Exhibition. This is sheer nonsense; from the moment the goods entered the Exhibition they were subject to the rules which governed every article there, and if they did not take a prize, it was because they were inferior to some other articles of the same manufacture. I have seen this excuse in a New-York paper in connection with the respectable name of ERARD. There is no reputation so widespread as this in the world, and the paper in question stated that in resting upon it the firm had expressly stated that they did not compete for a prize. The truth of the matter is that ERARD, after two stormy experiences in London and Paris, wished to risk as little as possible, and for that reason exhibited only the *case* of a piano—proving that in this present year they think more of the outside than the inside of an instrument. But even in this their great reputation did not avail them, for other and less known makers had cases that were more beautiful, and hence one looks in vain for the name of ERARD among the successful of 1862. All these observations I tender in the cause of common honesty and fairness, and in the hope that the old birds who have been knocked off their perches, will not be allowed to interfere with the reasonable soarings of the young birds who have just taken to the wing.

And now to return to my subject. The present rage at the Exhibition is anent a cow-milking machine, the invention of Mr. COLVIN, and exhibited by KERSHOW & COLVIN in the American Department. Although this machine has been in use in America for upwards of two years, I venture to say that it is entirely unknown to the majority of your readers. Let me hasten, therefore, to set the Yankee mind at rest, by stating that is nothing more than a "notion"—but, a very good one, be it said. The machine fits on the top of the milking pail and is worked by a couple of handles, like a pair of bellows. There are four cups made of India rubber, each of which receives a teat; the handles are then worked and a simple air pump set in motion, which exhausts the chamber and sucks down the milk into the pail. The whole operation is gentle and natural, and, I am not surprised to hear, agreeable to the maternal instincts of the useful animal most interested. Messrs. KERSHOW & COLVIN, were amongst the latest arrivals. According to all the rules of the Commissioners they ought to have been excluded. When, three weeks ago, their little machine was placed in the Exhibition, the Jurors had just completed their labors, and had closed with a thankful slap the book of honors. But the novelty of a cow-milking machine was too much for them. They yielded to an invitation to see the thing at work—for Messrs. KERSHOW & COLVIN, like shrewd Americans as they are, have got a cow comfortably stabled in the neighborhood—and were so delighted and satisfied, that they immediately awarded a prize to the fortunate exhibitors. This was in Class No. 8—"Machinery in General." Scarcely had this taken place, when another jury (connected with agriculture) examined the machine, and, without a moment's hesitation, awarded it another medal—both juries breaking through their instructions, in order that ingenuity might meet with its reward. The exhibitors will only receive one prize, that being the rule, but their success insures them a fortune. It will surprise no one to hear that they have been offered $100,000 for their English patent-right, but it may occasion some surprise to hear that they have declined it.

Since the exhibition of 1851 chemistry has given to the world a new metal and a new substance. The first is called aluminium, and is already well known in America as an article that has been adopted by jewellers as a light and untarnishable substitute for silver; the second is called Parkesine, from the name of the inventor. Both are destined to pass into the industry of the world. Aluminium is found in almost every deposit of the earth's surface, forming in combination with oxygen, the earth alumina which, in union with silica, gives rise to an endless variety of clay. Alumina has been frequently decomposed, but to Sir HUMPHREY DAVY belongs the credit of first discovering its metalic state, and of introducing aluminium as an expensive philosophical curiosity. WOHLER obtained aluminium pure in 1827, by the reduction of the chloride of aluminium in the form of a gray powder. Subsequently he succeeded in obtaining it in globules, which he describes as tin-white, highly malleable and ductile, not easily oxydized by exposure to the air, of a specific gravity of 2°67, but when hammered, of 2°67. This process was, at a later day, greatly improved by DEVILLE, who obtained larger and better colored globules, which were unoxydised when exposed to the air, even in a fused state, and remained bright in boiling water. DEVILLE's plan of operation was as follows: Having obtained the chloride of aluminium he introduces into a wide glass (or porcelain) tube 200 or 200 grammes (about 15½ grains each) of this salt, between two plugs of asbestos, (or in a boat of porcelain or even copper,) allows a current of hydrogen to pass from the generator through a desiccating bottle containing sulphuric acid, and tubes containing chloride of calcinne, and finally through the tube containing the chloride; at the same time applying a gentle heat to drive off any free hydrochloric acid which might be formed by the action of the air upon it. He now introduces at the other extremity of the tube a porcelain boat, containing sodium; and when the soda is fused the chloride of aluminium is heated until its vapor comes in contact with the fused sodium. A powerful reaction ensues, considerable heat is evolved, and by continuing to pass the vapor of the chloride over the sodium until the latter is all consumed, a mass is obtained in the boat of the double chloride of aluminium and sodium, in which globules of the newly reduced metal are suspended. It is allowed to cool in the hydrogen, and then the mass is treated with water, in which the double chloride is soluble, the globules of metal being unacted upon. In 1855, Mr. ALLAN DICK made the discovery in Dr. PERCY's laboratory of the method of obtaining aluminium from kryolite, a mineral found in great abundance in Greenland. Kryolite is a double fluoride of aluminium and sodium, analagous to the double chloride of aluminium and sodium. The process has the advantage that one of the materials is furnished ready formed by nature. The process consists in heating small pieces of sodium placed in alternate layers with powdered kryolite in a platinum crucible lined with magnesia.

The uses to which this metal may be put are without end. In Jewelry it is seen to the worst advantage, the color, although pure, being tame and uninteresting. For castings it is admirable, several little statuettes exhibited being remarkable for their sharpness. Its malleability and tenuity are shown by various examples, demonstrating that it can be beaten into thin layers or drawn into wire with equal facility. These qualities, combined with lightness and cheapness, recommend aluminium to the useful arts as a substitute for brass or bronze as well as silver, and when it is remembered that it is thoroughly incorrodible and never blackens, even in the most impure atmosphere, it will be seen that there is, indeed, a wide field for its use. Several astronomical and nautical instruments have been constructed with the metal, and present a much more elegant appearance than those made with the ordinary materials, in addition to the advantage of possessing extreme lightness. A very beautiful alloy is produced by the combination of aluminium with copper, known as aluminium bronze. In color and polish this substance closely resembles the finest gold, and at the same time it is not only capable of being cast in molds, but also forged under the hammer like the softest iron, which metal, in strength, it far surpasses. Where beauty and great powers of endurance are required, aluminium and its alloy bids fair to meet with a great success.

Parkesine is so completely in its infancy that it is now exhibited for the first time, and for that reason hardly attracts the attention it merits. It is a substance of gluey aspect, with certain phases of character which suggest cheap and inferior confectionary. From all I can gather it is destined at some remote day to supersede everything. Parkesine is obtained by combining oil, chloride of sulphur and collodion in certain proportions. A hardened mass is the result, which solidifies immediately. It is then capable of being used for nearly every purpose to which india-rubber and gutta-percha can be applied, with the additional advantages of being excessively hard and indestructible, besides being—in their plates—perfectly transparent. It is susceptible of being colored, either with an opaque pigment or a transparent color. It forms a varnish, colored or not, which is perfectly hard and impervious to moisture. For buttons, combs, knife-handles, and all other articles for which horn or ivory are generally employed, it is singularly valuable, as it is not only capable of being molded into any required form, but possesses a hardness equal to iron. Its insulating properties are very great, and it is said to be quite indestructible by damp. The inventor of this "big thing" has not yet completed his experiments on its uses, but it seems difficult to put a limit to them, especially when it is remembered that Parkesine can be made for a few cents a pound.

C. B. S.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN EUROPE.

EARL RUSSELL AND THE BLOCKADE-BREAKERS.

Sharp Reply to the Liverpool Memorialists.

[In Advance from the Liverpool Albion.]

The following correspondence has passed between a body of shipowners in Liverpool and the Foreign Office:

To Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

The humble memorial of the undersigned British merchants and shipowners showeth, that your memorialists view with considerable anxiety and apprehension the hostile attitude at present assumed by Federal cruisers in the Bahama waters. These cruisers are now blockading the British port of Nassau, as if it were a Confederate port, and are making prize of British vessels sailing from one British port to another with British goods, though such vessels are perfectly innocent of any attempt to run the blockade. If such a violation of international rights be passed over by her Majesty's Government, very disastrous consequences will ensue to your memorialists, and other merchants and shipowners trading in those waters. Many British vessels fitted out for sea with British cargoes for Nassau are now deterred from sailing in apprehension of seizure, for though it may be clearly proved that such seizure is unjustifiable, your memorialists have no confidence in the administration of justice in the Federal Prize Courts, or in the prospect of being compensated for the injury inflicted. The confidence of mercantile men in the sanctity of the British flag is already so much shaken that underwriters are demanding ten per cent. premium for insuring from risk of capture British goods in British bottoms, sailing from one British port to another. Your memorialists, therefore, pray that steps may be taken by her Majesty's Government to protect British shipping in the Bahama waters, and to put a check on the unwarrantable seizures so repeatedly perpetrated by the Federal cruisers. And your memorialists will ever pray, &c., signed by forty shipowners.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 5, 1862.

SIR: I am directed by Earl RUSSELL to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, inclosing a memorial from certain British merchants and shipowners at Liverpool, in which they state that they view with considerable anxiety and apprehension the hostile attitude assumed by Federal cruisers in the Bahama waters; and the memorialists pray that steps may be taken by Her Majesty's Government to protect British shipping in those waters, and put a check on the seizures so repeatedly made by the Federal cruizers. I am to state to you, in reply, that it is alleged, on the other hand, by Mr. SEWARD and Mr. ADAMS, that ships have been sent from this country to America with a fixed purpose to run the blockade; that high premiums of insurance have been paid with this view; and that arms and ammunition have been thus conveyed to the Southern States to enable them to carry on the war. Lord RUSSELL will not either to deny the truth of these allegations or to execute to conviction the parties engaged in these actions. *But he cannot be surprised that the authorities of the United States should watch with vigilance a trade which is said to be the great entrepôt of this contraband.* Her Majesty's Government have no reason to doubt the equity and adherence to legal requirement of the United State Prize Courts. But he is aware that many vessels are subject to harsh treatment, and that if captured, the loss to the merchant is far from being compensated, even by a favorable decision in a Prize Court. *The true remedy would be that the merchants and shipowners of Liverpool should refrain from this species of trade.* It exposes innocent commerce to vexatious detention and search by American cruisers; it produces irritation and ill-will on the part of the population of the Northern States of America; it is contrary to the spirit of Her Majesty's proclamation, and it exposes the British name to suspicions of bad faith, to which neither Her Majesty's Government nor the great body of the nation are justly obnoxious. It is true, indeed, the supplies of arms and ammunition have been sent to the Federals equally, in contravention of that neutrality which Her Majesty has proclaimed. It is true, also, that the Federals obtain more freely and more easily that of which they stand in need. *But if the Confederates had command of the sea they would no doubt watch as vigilantly and capture as readily, British vessels going to New-York as the Federals now watch Charleston and capture vessels seeking to break the blockade.* There can be no doubt that the watchfulness exercised by Federal cruisers to prevent supplies reaching the Confederates by sea will occasionally lead to vexatious visits of merchant ships not engaged in any pursuit to which the Federals can properly object. This, however, is an evil to which war on the ocean is liable to expose neutral commerce, and her Majesty's Government have done all they can fairly do; that is to say, they have urged the Federal Government to enjoin upon their naval officers greater caution in the exercise of their belligerent rights. Her Majesty's Government, having represented to the United States Government every case in which they were justified in interfering, have only further to observe, *that it is the duty of Her Majesty's subjects to conform to her Majesty's proclamation,* and abstain from furnishing to either of the belligerent parties any of the means of war which are forbidden to be furnished by that proclamation.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

THOMAS BERRY HORSFALL, Esq., No. 42 Portland-place.

The Prince De Joinville on the Orleans Princes and the Battles Before Richmond.

The following extracts from letters addressed by the Prince DE JOINVILLE to his brother, the Duc D'AUMALE, are published in the London papers:

LINCOLN, June 25.

* * * The day before yesterday it was suddenly announced that JACKSON was marching upon the Potomac at the head of a considerable force, in order to act upon our rear, to break up the railways and destroy our magazines. We heard, besides, of the arrival at Richmond of BEAUREGARD with a part of his forces. All that greatly complicates our situation. Not being able to detach troops to meet JACKSON, and defend White House, as well as our line of communication, the General has decided upon abandoning it completely; he has, therefore, ordered all his troops to cross to the right bank of the Chickahominy, and to take up a new basis of operations upon James River, under the protection of the gunboats. The enemy commenced his movement last evening. He crossed to the left bank of the above-mentioned river at Mildon Bridge, in order to attack MCCALL's Division at Meunitville. The attack was made by Gen. LEE, at the head of WITT's Division. Some Louisiana regiments attempted to pass by main force, but were repulsed. A fight took place there, which, however, was not followed by any important result. That same night we conveyed our baggage over to the right bank of the Chickahominy. At this moment the enemy is attacking the troops which have remained on the left bank, in order to cover the bridges.

SAVAGE STATION, June 28.—FORT MONROE, July 1.

Yesterday will ever remain deeply engraven on my memory; in the first place, on account of the soul-stirring scenes I witnessed, and in the next, by reason of the dangers which our two nephews escaped as by a miracle. For four hours PARIS (the Count of Paris) and for two hours ROBERT (the Duke de Chartres) were incessantly under a most violent fire of musketry and artillery. Their conduct was, as might have been expected, excellent. They have been exceedingly active and useful, and at the critical moment evinced a firmness which has excited universal admiration and gained them public thanks. But to return to my narrative.

We knew that the forces under the command of Gen. PORTER, situated on the left bank of the Chickahominy, were being attacked from an early hour in the morning. The action commenced about 1 o'clock PARIS was immediately dispatched, and remained under the orders of PORTER. The affair becoming more and more warm, the balloon announcing that strong reinforcements had been sent from Richmond, and everything being comparatively tranquil upon the right bank, the General gave orders for five brigades to join PORTER. ROBERT was sent at that moment to the front, and our two nephews thus finding themselves both in the "dough," (*pâtrin,*) I also went to the front, in order to see what would become of them. I galloped over the bridge on the Chickahominy, and mounting the opposite hills, found our troops in an undulating country, composed of vast fields and woods, upon a line of battle measuring about a mile and a half. I then passed a battery very warmly employed, and rejoined our nephews, who were in the first line, with Gen. PORTER. Neither they nor he appeared to perceive that balls rained thick and fast around them. After a moment's conversation, orders to be transmitted sent our nephews in all directions. We separated, and I took up a position on a hill in the rear, whence I had a pretty general view of the field of battle, and from which I could distinguish our nephews, especially PARIS, who wore a peculiar kind of hat.

I was admiring the grandeur of the scene spread out before me—we had about 35,000 men engaged; a numerous artillery, the reserve of cavalry, the lancers, with their floating pennons—all in the midst of a most picturesque country, and the whole illuminated by the blood-red rays of the setting sun, when, all of a sudden, at the place where PORTER was, the fusillade became intensely hot. The reserves are excited by hurrahs, and sent by degrees into the woods. The fusillade becomes more and more fierce, and extends to our left. There is no longer any doubt that the enemy is making a last effort on that side. Our reserve is engaged, and we no longer have anybody under our hand. The sun is rapidly sinking. If we are able to hold out another hour we shall have gained the day, for everywhere else we have repulsed the enemy, and the efforts of JACKSON, LEE, WITT and LONGSTREET, whose troops are before us, are vain. But our men are harassed with fatigue; they have been fighting since the morning, and have scarcely any ammunition left. The enemy brings forward reserves which he has been collecting since 12 o'clock. Those fresh troops rush in good order upon our left, which falters, flies, and passing through the artillery draws on in disorder the troops of our centre. The enemy advances rapidly. The Staff, our nephews at its head, draw their swords and throw themselves into the *mêlée* to arrest the fugitives. The standards are planted in the ground, and around them the bravest make a stand by rallying themselves in little groups. The fusillade and cannonade are so violent that the projectiles striking the ground raise a permanent cloud of dust. At that moment Gen. COOX charged at the head of his cavalry, but that movement does not succeed, and his horsemen, on their return, only increase the disorder. He makes every effort, aided by all who felt a little courage, to stop the panic, but in vain. I joined a few officers who attempted to check the artillery, and we succeeded, by absolutely barring the way and seizing the horses by the bridles. By that means we were enabled to put two or three pieces in position on the slope of the hill, and with them we harassed the enemy by the last rays of day.

At that conjuncture MEAGHER's Irish Brigade arrived, which, uttering a few savage cries, ranged itself in order of battle, and the enemy was checked. At that moment also I was joined by our nephews, who, each on his side, and acting under his sole inspiration, like men of courage and intelligence, had done all they could to stay the confusion, and, God be praised, without accident. We warmly shook hands. Each had had his adventures. ROBERT, sent to carry an order, and returning at dusk, was fortunate enough to escape being taken by a regiment of the enemy, which he mistook for one of ours; he was only undeceived by that regiment firing on him.

PARIS directed up to the last moment the fire of a German battery. Our loss is considerable. SEDGWICK's Brigade has lost one-half its men. *But the enemy must be sadly cut up. From 12 to 6 all their efforts have miscarried, and the only advantage they have gained arose from a deplorable panic which made us lose half a mile of ground, with the cannon and wounded we left upon it. If a single fresh brigade had arrived in time all would have been changed into a brilliant success; but such is the fortune of war. I only rejoice at one thing, which is, that we have delayed a forced departure in order not to abandon the army in its critical situation, and also that our nephews should have borne themselves in the brilliant manner they have done.*

After the battle of the 27th, the concentration of the Federal forces had become inevitable; it was necessary to retreat. It was decided to cross WHITE OAK Swamps, behind which a halt was to be made, in or-

River, where a new basis of operations was to be established under the protection of the gunboats. We marched all night, over a single road between York River and James River. On the morning of the 30th, all had crossed White-oak Swamp. We left Savage Station on the morning of the 29th, in the midst of a dense fog, and followed that road, incumbered with wounded, and crossed Whitebeck Swamp, which is a kind of woody marsh. But, when we arrived, the head of the column had alone passed. We heard musketry on before, and galloping forward, I met Keyes, who informed me that we had repulsed the enemy's cavalry, which had attempted to molest our march. We soon heard a heavy cannonade on our left rear. It is the enemy attacking SUMNER, who had not left his position. At nightfall we encamped, and at dawn of day I learnt that all our wagons and all our troops had passed Whitebeck Swamp.

On the morrow we advanced, scorched by a burning sun, toward James River. The General conferred with the commanders of the gunboats, and then galloped off with our nephews. We soon hear the report of cannon, and the enemy attacks SMITH (who holds Whitebeck Swamp.) Another attack is made on the centre of our line. These attacks having thrown the enemy into a kind of disorder, the General returns with us to the gunboats, in order to confer with Capt. RODGERS. We embark upon the *Galena*, while there a report is sent from the rear announcing that a powerful body of the enemy is advancing toward the position occupied by PORTER. Immediately we reascend the river, in order to throw the weight of our cannon balls into the scale, and open a fierce fire. The Lieutenant is at the mast-head with the Signal Officer, who telegraphs with the men who work PORTER'S signals, which are placed on the roof a house, in order to direct our fire. I also climb up to the mast-head, in spite of jack-boots and spurs. In the heat of the action the helmsman forgets to steer straight, and the *Galena* runs ashore. A disagreeable thing, as, immediately, the enemy covers the neighborhood with sharpshooters. We at last get off, and PORTER'S fire slackens. We thence conclude that the enemy is repulsed, and a 'fraternization' with the 'blue jackets' takes place, in which I participate. The General returns to his headquarters, and we separate from him. We then went to Fort Monroe on board a gunboat, the *Jacob Bell*, which was sent here with dispatches."

Departure of the Orleans Princes.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of Aug. 1, writes:

"In my letter of Saturday, I mentioned a report current, and not disbelieved in official circles here, to the effect that much dissatisfaction had been felt in America at the departure of the Orleans Princes for Europe, and that, though bearers of dispatches from the headquarters of the Federal army to President LINCOLN, they had no audience of him to take leave. In alluding to the Orleans Princes, the two young Aids-de-Camp of the American General were, of course, meant. A friend, on whose good faith I have every reliance, mentions to me as follows:

'The French Princes were conducted on board the *Jacob Bell*, a Federal gunboat, by the General himself, and they took the most affectionate leave of him and of all their friends in the army. They were bearers of dispatches to Washington. At Washington the Prince DE JOINVILLE had an interview with Mr. SEWARD and with Mr. LINCOLN. At New-York and at Boston the French Princes received the visits of the municipal authorities, and of the most eminent persons of both those cities. All the papers of the North, on the occasion of the departure of the Princes, recalled their services, and spoke of them in the highest terms of praise. There was some speculation on the reason of their departure, but there was nothing in the suppositions of the American Press which could give offence to any of the Princes.'"

The Latest Intervention Canards.

From the Shipping Gazette, Aug. 2.

If any reliance is to be placed in the rumors which have for some days been afloat in Paris and in Brussels, negotiations have already taken place between the governments of France, Russia and England, with reference to a mediation between the American belligerents. The project is understood to have been pressed upon our government by the French Emperor with great earnestness, and, it is asserted, with so much success, that a special envoy is on his way to Washington with instructions for Lord LYONS. Whatever truth there may be in this rumor, one thing is certain, that the idea of the propriety, and even of the necessity, of mediation by the European Powers, has taken possession of the mind of the French Emperor, and the probability is, that if France is not joined by this country in the matter, France will act alone, or in conjunction with Russia. The sufferings of the French operatives, although not to be compared, for extent or intensity, with that which is endured by our people in Lancashire and elsewhere, is nevertheless very severe; and the derangement of the French trade, resulting from the blockade of the Southern ports, is very great. The general impression in Paris seems to be, that the forbearance of the French Government has reached its limit, and that some action on the part of France alone, or in concert with this country, and possibly with Russia, is imminent.

Movements of the Tuscarora—Her Arrival at Queenstown.

Correspondence of Sanders' News-Letter.

Yesterday, about 3 o'clock P. M., the inhabitants of this peaceful locality were not a little astonished on its being reported that a steam-frigate carrying the Federal flag was steaming into the harbor. She passed the batteries of Camden, Carlisle and Spike Island, and having saluted the flag of the Commander-in-Chief on the Irish station, dropped anchor to the southeast of the Spitbank Lighthouse. It soon became known that the stranger was no less than the United States steam-frigate *Tuscarora*, which some time since had been bootlessly in attendance on the Confederate steam-frigate *Nashville*. Some of the officers having landed from the *Tuscarora*, it was announced that she was open to the inspection of the inhabitants, and shortly afterwards several boats put off with company desirous of inspecting the interior of the Yankee craft. She is a very well-found ship-of-war, commanded by Capt. CRAVEN, and carries eight Dahlgren guns, with a crew of twenty-three officers and two hundred men. It appears that she had for some time lain in Southampton waters waiting orders to put to sea in chase of a ship which was in an adjacent port, shipping ammunition and stores for the Confederate army. Her sought-for prey was the steamship *Merrimac*, which was loaded at Plymouth. The *Tuscarora* adopted the precaution of taking up her position at Southampton, fearing that if she put into Plymouth she would have been detained by the British authorities for some twenty-four hours, in accordance with the law of neutral nations, after the time, whenever that might be, that the *Merrimac* would put to sea. A close watch was kept upon the movements of the *Merrimac*, that telegraphic intimation might be given to Capt. CRAVEN of her departure; but for some reason, unexplained, the *Tuscarora* did not get in pursuit as quickly as was to be desired. The *Merrimac* being fully freighted, and ship and cargo being heavily insured at Lloyd's, got under weigh on Wednesday forenoon, while the *Tuscarora* did not pass Cowes until late that night. During that day she experienced heavy weather, and immediately under bread canvas and full steam, made for Cork harbor, believing that the *Merrimac* would rendezvous here, as it had become a port of call of most of the ships which left England to run the American blockade. In this the *Tuscarora* has been more than disappointed, for the *Merrimac* is not here, and here the *Tuscarora* will be compelled to remain for the number of hours provided by treaty, which gives the Confederate an advantage that no speed can overcome. But the British attendant on the *Tuscarora* is also in this harbor. Between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning an English ship-of-war in full sail, and with steam on, entered the Cove, and dropped anchor close to the *Tuscarora*, on the sea side. She proved to be her Majesty's ship *Shannon*, 35 guns and 600-horse power, commanded by Capt. OLIVER J. JONES. This vessel has been specially commissioned from the Channel squadron to keep watch on the *Tuscarora* while in British waters, and prevent her doing any act in contravention of neutral laws. The *Shannon* did not pass the Needles for several hours after the *Tuscarora*, but, as is proved by her arrival here, kept well on her track. The *Tuscarora*, having now lost every chance of intercepting the *Merrimac*, will remain in this harbor for further orders from the United States Ambassador in London. The officers of the *Tuscarora* express astonishment at perceiving that the general feeling amongst Irishmen is that of sympathy for the inhabitants of the Southern States, and a desire that the Union flag may be reft of many of its stars. They were prepared to experience that spirit in England, but they were deceived into the belief that Ireland was with the North.

Liverpool and the Rebel Navy.

From the London News, Aug. 1.

Liverpool would appear to be a kind of Confederate dock, judging by the vessels, new and old, which have left that port for the South since the commencement of the civil war in America. The *Oreto*, a new iron vessel intended for the Confederates, left the Mersey some time since for Nassau, where she arrived safely. However, while attempting to fit out for sea, the Admiralty Court seized her for an infringement of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and the last advices from Nassau left her in the hands of the British Commander on that station. Another new iron vessel, with the rather mysterious name of 290, left the Birkenhead Docks on Tuesday morning and proceeded to sea, and on Wednesday she was discovered lying-to off Tuskar, awaiting the arrival of the *Hercules*, steam-tug, from Liverpool, with a complement of 50 men. The 290 is rather a nice looking steamer, and her destination is either for Nassau or Havana. She may probably take a preliminary cruise in the Atlantic. This circumstance, together with the sailing of the Confederate steamship *Merrimac*, Capt. ROWS, from Plymouth Sound, (where she has been lying since June 7,) may probably account for the appearance of the Federal man-of-war steamer *Tusca-*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Question Under the New Tariff.

THE DUTY TO BE PAID ON GOODS IN BOND PREVIOUS TO AUG. 1—THE DECISION OF THE COLLECTOR—THE SECTIONS OF THE ACT OF AUG. 1861, AND JULY 1862, CONCERNING WHICH THE QUESTION ARISES.

The importers doing business at the Custom House, in quite a number of cases, neglected to notice a difference in the wording of the Tariff Act of August 5, 1861 and that of July 14, 1862, to which we called their attention some two weeks since. The consequence has been a considerable amount of grumbling on their part, a great deal of explanation on the part of the Custom House clerks, and a determination to appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury for his decision, which must be in accordance with that of the Collector, if it be based on the wording of the law recently enacted. The sections concerning which the discussion has arisen are the following:

ACT OF AUG. 5, 1861.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares and merchandise actually on shipboard, and bound to the United States, and all goods, wares and merchandise, on deposit in warehouses or public stores at the date of the passage of this act, shall be subject to pay such duties as provided by law before and at the time of the passage of this act: *Provided*, That all goods deposited in public store or bonded warehouse after this act takes effect and goes into operation, if designed for consumption in the United States, must be withdrawn therefrom, or the duties thereon *paid in three months after the same are deposited*, &c., &c.: *Provided*, That merchandise upon which the owner may have neglected to pay duties within three months from the time of its deposit, may be withdrawn and entered for consumption at any time within two years of the time of its deposit, upon the payment of the legal duties, with an addition of 25 per centum thereto.

ACT OF JULY 14, 1862.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods wares and merchandise, which may be in public stores or bonded warehouse on the first day of August, 1862, may be withdrawn for consumption upon payment of the duties now imposed thereon by law; *Provided*, The same same shall be so withdrawn within three months from the date of original importation; but all goods, wares and merchandise which shall remain in the public stores or bonded warehouse for more than three months from the date of original importation, if withdrawn for consumption, and all goods on shipboard on the first day of August, 1862, shall be subject to the duties prescribed by this act, &c., &c.'

It will be noticed that the section of the law first quoted requires goods to be withdrawn from bond within three months from the date of deposit; this has been interpreted the date of the deposit in store of the last package of the invoice. The importers entered into a bond with the Government to comply with the provisions of this law. The law just passed is different in phraseology. It changes the time, from which the three months are to be calculated, from the date of the deposit of the last package to that of the arrival of the vessel, which is often a week or ten days earlier. The last law has to be enforced, of course, and the consequence has been, within the past few days, that several importers, who had warehoused merchandise previous to the 1st of August, on presenting their entries for payment of the old rates, were refused the privilege of so doing. "But," they say, "did we not enter into an agreement with the Government under the old law? Was not it bound by that agreement as strongly as we?" The remonstrance has been in vain, and when the goods have been in store over three months from the time of the arrival of the vessel bringing them, they have been required to pay the new rates. The interested parties claim that it was not the intention of Congress to make this distinction between the date of arrival and the date of deposit, but that it was an act of carelessness. It does not appear that such was really the intention, for no object would have been gained by such legislation. A few hundred dollars might have been entrapped, to be sure, but it was never the intention to add this small sum to the funds in the Treasury at the expense of the good faith of the Government. Until the Secretary of the Treasury renders a decision, or until Congress interprets the clause of the act of July to bear a different meaning, the new duties must be paid.

The Late Brooklyn Riot.

The Police Commissioners yesterday concluded the reception of evidence in the case of Inspector FOLK and Capt. HOLBROOK, charged with neglect of duty with reference to the late riot at the tobacco factory in Brooklyn. Wm. EGNER, foreman in the adjoining building for Mr. LORILLARD, testified that as early as 8 o'clock in the morning he thought there would be a little row. He had no expectation of a riot. Saw young men hanging about the corners, and thought they wanted to make a disturbance with the colored people on account of the fight with the colored people on the Friday previous; did not apprehend any extended difficulty; took measures as early as 10 o'clock to protect his factory; notified Mr. LORILLARD, Mr. WATSON and Mr. KELSEY; they went off, saying they would notify the police, about 10 o'clock; they went to the New-York station; the Brooklyn police knew nothing of the affair at that time; there was no want of vigilance on the part of the police, who did a great deal better than he expected so few men could do with so large a crowd; heard no threats that there was to be an outbreak.

Charles Baker, (colored,) one of the employes in the factory for the last five years, was present at the riot; and got hit on the head by a soldier in the crowd; had no previous intimation that there was to be a riot; saw no indisposition on the part of the police to do their duty; the police did their duty, all of them, to protect the colored people.

Seth R. Robins, who keeps a store in Adams-street, near the scene of the riot, testified to having witnessed a portion of the disturbance; he saw the police make every effort to do their duty; saw no negligence.

Jas. O'Brien, Water Inspector of Brooklyn, saw part of the riot. The officers were faithful in the discharge of their duty.

Sergeant Ferry, of the Forty-third Precinct, testified that he heard of the riot about ten minutes before one o'clock, and it was all over before twenty-five minutes past. Capt. Holbrook was as promptly as possible on the spot, and ordered the men sent down as fast as they came in. The riot could not have lasted half-an-hour.

Inspector FOLK offered to call further testimony, but the Commissioners, Messrs. BOWEN and ACTON, did not deem it necessary. It seems to have been fully established by the evidence that the riot lasted less than half an hour; that there was no reason to expect a disturbance of such magnitude; that the Brooklyn Police were on the ground in as large numbers and as promptly as their notification would permit; and, though in small force, they quelled the riot by the most vigorous, determined and brave efforts against fearful odds. No doubt the charges against Inspector FOLK and Capt. HOLBROOK will be dismissed.

The Board of Supervisors.

The Board met in their room, at City Hall, at 3 P. M., yesterday, Mr. President PURDY in the Chair.

After the customary routine business, the recent recommendation of the Common Council that the action of the Governor of the State in refusing to summon a special extra session of the Legislature, and in offering an additional bounty of $25 to every volunteer under the new call of the President, was taken up and referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

President PURDY took occasion to state that he had heard reports to the effect that there are reputed Secessionists in the employment and pay of the County, and that these persons are enjoying special advantages, while loyal citizens are making the greatest sacrifices to sustain the Government. In consideration of so unfair a state of things, he would offer the following resolutions:

Whereas, Intimations have been made to one or more members of this Board that there are persons in the employ of the County Government, and receive compensation from the County Treasury, who are unwilling, or refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the country, in its endeavors to sustain and defend the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws; therefore,

Resolved, That all persons receiving compensation from the County Treasury, who refuse to take the oath of allegiance, be discharged.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be transmitted to each department of the County Government, and also such other persons as disburse the county moneys.

Supervisor BLUNT suggested that it might not be within the power of the Board to discharge all such employes, as it had control over but very few of them. Still, it had one resource—it could stop the salaries of the disloyal. Mr. BLUNT added that he would have the resolutions go still further than they did, and prescribe where, when and how the prescribed oath should be taken.

Hereupon the resolutions passed.

President PURDY brought forward another resolution, to have the enrollment lists of the country printed in book form, and given by copies to all citizens who should see fit to apply for the same at the office in City Hall.

Supervisor BLUNT preferred advertising such lists in some of the daily journals, as a saving of time, trouble and expense to the community. Moreover, by this means, the entire lists would have publication far and wide, and their imperfections would be discovered and reported at once. Thus they could Not a name that should be there ought to be omitted. Mere justice to all required that the enrollment should be complete, as the impending draft was probably by no means the only one that would be required during the present war. Immense as were the masses now called for, Mr. BLUNT did not believe that they would suffice for the suppression of the rebellion.

The resolution was then approved *in esse*, but the special question of publication was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

After some further unimportant business, the Board adjourned, to reassemble at 3 P. M. on the first Tuesday in September next.

The Crop Prospects.

From the Shipping Gazette.

It is pretty evident, therefore, that we have now commenced a fair average wheat crop; that the yield of barley, beans and peas will be only moderate, but that the growth of oats will be large. Future prices however, will be regulated more by the extent of our importations than by full crops in this country. Of course, we do not lose sight of the fact that a large produce at home must have an important influence upon prices; but, at the same time, the foreign grower must forward his usual supply of grain, if the quotations are to be kept within a moderate range. On this point we have no misgivings. It is possible that we may import less wheat and flour from America during the next five months than in the corresponding period in 1861; but if France should succeed in securing a good general crop of wheat, we shall have to pay less money for our imported supplies than in some past years; consequently the demand for bullion to pay for foreign corn will be on a limited scale. With a great abundance of money, and a range in the value of discount accommodation from 1¾ to 2 per cent., the importing houses will not be disposed to press sales; consequently, we may anticipate steady currencies for wheat and most kinds of Spring corn between this and the close of harvest work.

The Paisley Reformers and the American Question.

The following address, says the London *News*, has been forwarded to the United States Government by the Parliamentary Reform Association of Paisley:

To his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President, and the Members of the Executive of the Government of the United States of America:

GENTLEMEN: Ever since the period when your brave fathers won for themselves on the battle-field the independence of their country, the down-trodden people of Europe, those patriots who have been forced to leave their native land to avoid the tyranny of despots, have found in America a resting-place and a home. Unlike the countries of the Old World, where the industrious classes are in political slavery, you enjoy the blessing of living under a Constitution founded on the equal rights of man—a Constitution which has had a long and successful trial, has demonstrated the capability of the people for self-government, and has contributed more than any other system of Government hitherto established to forward the cause of freedom and civilization. Under it the great end of Government has been obtained—the greatest possible happiness to the greatest possible number. Seriously impressed with these ideas, we take the liberty of expressing to you our deep regret on learning the bold and daring attempt now making to separate the Southern States from the Union. Far distant from the scene of action, we can only assign two causes for this unwarrantable daring—the deep chagrin of the Southern party that the power to govern the country has fallen from their hands, and their strong desire to perpetuate the slavery of the African race, an evil the people of America unfortunately inherited from Great Britain, and which is now threatening to destroy your excellent form of government. The world and posterity will do you honor for your great forbearance at the commencement of this civil war. Not until the United States flag was deeply insulted did you give countenance to shedding the blood of a kindred race. We rest in the confidence that the wealth, the patriotism, and dauntless bravery of the people of the North will enable you to put down this uncalled for rebellion. The gigantic efforts you have already made render you worthy of being placed side by side with the fathers of your great Republic. Trusting that an all-wise Providence will guide your exertions to a successful issue, and that the time is not far distant when peace, union and prosperity will be restored to your country, we have the honor to be, gentlemen, yours truly,

ALEXANDER M'ANDREW, Chairman.
ROBERT COCHRAN, Secretary.

Sir Francis Bond Head upon Canada.

To the Editor of the Times, (London.)

SIR: In justice to the Government, Legislature and people of Canada, who have lately been very unreasonably assailed, I hope you will be pleased to allow me to submit to the consideration of the public a few observations on the defence of that country, in which I have had some little experience.

Toronto is as far to the westward of Quebec as Bristol is from the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein at Coblentz. It is as far from the western extremity of Upper Canada as Brussels is from London, and yet this immense line of frontier is little more than half of that which separated Canada from the United States. Again, excluding the St. Lawrence and the whole of Lower Canada, the four lakes which separated only a portion of Upper Canada from the United States, in aggregate length, are 51⅞ times the distance between Dover and Calais. Lastly, for five months in the year Quebec remains frozen up more than 100 miles from liquid water.

Now, over such an enormous expanse of land and water, instead of our dispatching troops, vessels, and ammunition to engage, not in regular warfare, but in an endless, costly, and ignominious game of "hide and seek," in which we might possibly lose more than we should be permitted to capture, let England proclaim that so long as Canada shall unequivocally evince the loyalty and attachment to Great Britain which have hitherto distinguished her, any unjustifiable invasion of her territory by the army of the adjoining Republic shall, *in the first instance*, be instantly resented, not on her own soil, *but by an infinitely cheaper and more efficacious punishment, elsewhere.*

Thus, if the army of the Government of the Northern States fire Toronto and Hamilton, let England, instead of troubling herself to extinguish those distant flames, bombard and burn Boston and New-York. If Canadian vessels are attacked on fresh water, let the injury be promptly avenged by the British navy throughout the "wide, rude" salt, aqueous surface of the globe.

If, unauthorized by their own Government, a few hundreds or a few thousands of lawless starving vagabonds, under no flag, invade Canada to murder and steal, the inhabitants, without deigning to ask assistance from England, should shoot them as pirates, and ought greatly to enjoy the sport.

The speeches, however, which have just been made by members of both our Houses of Parliament are much to be lamented.

Nothing can be more unreasonable than their threatening to disinherit the Canadian people, because they are sensible enough to see that, at this moment, they are safer from invasion by the United States than they have been for the last thirty years, *simply because the United States have ceased to exist*; that they are safer than they were in the Summer of 1861, when Lord PALMERSTON dispatched to them 3,000 men, simply because the Northern States since then, by defeat and sickness, have every day been getting weaker, until their invasion and capture of Canada in their present predicament has become a physical impossibility. And yet poor Lord E—— would disinherit the Canadians because they very properly refuse to run into debt, in order to keep pace with the war preparations which, in the Winter of 1861, Lord PALMERSTON so admirably made to *force* the northern half of the United States to give up to him SLIDELL and MASON.

It is true that, having attained this grand object, mainly by dispatching 12,000 men to Canada, he sees no reason for incurring the expense of recalling them just at present. But, because England's object has been effected, the Canadians should not be advised for not creating *now*, "at a cost of £500,000 the first year, and more than £300,000 for every year afterwards," a Slidell-and-Mason militia force, for which *they* have no need whatever, because the tripod on which rested the power of the United States to invade Canada has not only irretrievably lost its Southern leg, but in a few months, by the screw of taxation, it must inevitably lose its Western leg. Its Northern leg, afflicted with fever, ague and war, is daily shriveling; and as the three legs will soon be cudgeling each other, the enormous National debt of the whole old stool, and consequently its credit to borrow money for war, must, of course, tumble to the ground. In the meanwhile the Northern-cum-Western States, by their surrender of SLIDELL and MASON, have already acknowledged that they are afraid unnecessarily to go to war with Great Britain (*i. e.*, Canada.)

The people of Canada are well aware that their noble wilderness in 1812 and 1837 was, and still is, an impregnable fortress. With only moderate assistance they, therefore, may at present safely be intrusted to take care of themselves; and surely those statesmen who have just reviled them for not now raising a militia force of 100,000 men, should have recollected the following words, addressed to themselves on the subject *in vain*:

As we now stand we are not safe for a week after the declaration of war. The measure upon which I have earnestly entreated different Administrations to decide, is, to raise, embody, organize and discipline 150,000 militia. * * *

I am bordering upon 77 years, passed in honor. I hope that Almighty may protect me from being the witness of the tragedy which I cannot persuade my contemporaries to take measures to avert.

(Signed,) WELLINGTON.

I am Sir, your obedient servant.

CROYDON, Saturday, Aug. 1 F. B. HEAD.

VERY LATEST PER SCOTIA.

MADRID, Friday Evening, Aug 1.

The *Espana* of to-day declares the rumor that Spain will receive 3,000,000 francs for the participation in the Cochin-China expedition to be unfounded, and says: "Spain will receive a portion of the territory ceded to France."

THE PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 2—3:30 P. M.

The Bourse has been very firm. Rentes closed at 69.10 or 40c. higher than yesterday.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED ON DAVID'S ISLAND.—There are now about 900 sick and wounded soldiers at the hospitals on David's Island. Since their conveyance there a large number have died, but the great majority are doing well, and fast recovering. The air is cool and bracing, the ladies near-by-resident are kind and thoughtful, and the nursing is of the very best kind. The weekly reports from the Island are unsurpassed—desirably.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN GRAND-STREET—A POLITICAL DISCUSSION ENDS IN BLOOD—ARREST OF THE GUILTY PARTY.—Mr. JOHN BENNETT, proprietor of a drinking saloon on the corner of Green and Grand streets, was shot in his own house, about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by a man named JOHN VARIAN. The latter was in the saloon, and had been drinking. A discussion arose relative to the conduct of the war, and was carried on between VARIAN and a man named VALES, when the former was forcibly ejected from the saloon. Upon getting outside he drew his pistol and fired twice, evidently with the intention of shooting Mr. VALES. The first shot passed through the door and lodged in the floor. The second took effect in the head of Mr. BENNETT, who had just come from behind the bar, and was proceeding toward the door. The ball entered first above the right temple, and passed out at the top of the head. The wounded man fell to the floor, from whence he was taken up stairs, and three physicians sent for. The physicians pronounce the wound a highly dangerous one, but think there is a probability that it may not prove fatal. Detective KING, who was passing on Broadway heard the report of the pistol, and immediately ran down Grand-street. VARIAN stood in the street, and upon seeing the officer coming toward him, took deliberate aim, but before he could fire the detective was upon him, and had wrenched the pistol from his grasp. The weapon is a revolver of the largest size—six-barreled and self-cocking. VARIAN was taken to headquarters. He states that he was a member of the First Fire Zouaves, and that he took this pistol from a member of the Black Horse Cavalry, at the battle of Bull Run. He says he is 27 years of age, a native of New-York, and that he is a single man. He is locked up at headquarters. The Police know him well, and say he is a pickpocket. Mr. BENNETT is a man well known in the Eight Ward, and is highly esteemed. He is about 57 years of age.

MORE CASES OF COUP DE SOLIEL.—An Irish woman 35 years of age, named JANE DORSEY, while in the Park, was overpowered by the extreme heat. The Sixth Ward Police conveyed her to Bellevue Hospital, where death ensued soon afterward. Coroner RANNEY was notified to hold an inquest....JAMES CORCORAN, 19 years of age and a native of England, died of a sunstroke at No. 198 East Forty-eighth-street. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest on the body.... The same Coroner held an inquest at No. 62 Roosevelt-street, upon the body of JANE LEWIS, an English woman 24 years of age, who died from the effects of the heat....An unknown woman, about 35 years of age, died at the Fourth Ward Station-house from the effects of a sunstroke. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest. Deceased was about 5 feet 3 inches in height, and stout built. She wore a purple calico basque and skirt, hooped skirt, white stockings and gaiters. The remains were sent to Bellevue Hospital Deadhouse for identification....Coroner WILDEY held an inquest at No. 353 Second-avenue, on the body of EDWARD MCWILLIAMS, who was sun-struck on Saturday last, and died in consequence. Deceased was 28 years of age, and a native of Ireland....WALTER GLINDEN, 35 years of age, and born in Ireland, died at No. 150 Broome-street, from the effects of a sunstroke received on Saturday last....Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on the body of JAMES EAGER, an Irish laborer, about 50 years of age, who was sun-struck yesterday morning, while engaged in clearing away the rubbish at the late fire corner of Beekman and William streets. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, and died soon afterward. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest on the body. Deceased lived at No. 27 Rose-street, where he has left a wife and one child. ....Coroner RANNEY held an inquest at the New-York Hospital on the body of MICHAEL BREGAN, a varnisher, who died from the effects of the heat. Deceased was 45 years of age and a native of Ireland.

YOUNG AMERICA ON THE TRAMP—WESTWARD HO!—Yesterday afternoon the dim corridors of Clinton Hall were made business-looking by the advent of a big box, little box, bandbox and bundle, being the personal property, all told, of a party numbering some fifty girls and boys, with here and there a child of larger growth, all about to depart under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, for homes in the free, far West. There were some half dozen suits of the Randall's Island uniforms observable, sported by exiles from that gem of the East River. A group of girls, from the "Girls' Lodging House"—lately established in Canal-street—were also there. This branch of the Aid Society seems to answer well the purpose for which it was instituted, although it has been but a very few months in existence. The "Star of this goodlie companie," however, was a young gentleman of but eight months' earthly experience, who was given up by his mother to be cared for by the Society, and to be provided with a distant home, such as she had not to give. He rejoiced in the singularly euphonious cognomen of SMITH, with the equally distinguished prefix of JOHN. JOHN wore red ribbons on his hat and around his plumb little chin, and a pair of dancing blue eyes in contrast, and altogether, considering the manner of his leave-taking and the dark uncertainty of his destiny, appeared surprisingly buoyant. Mr. H. FRIEDGEN takes charge of the party. He is accompanied by the universal favorite with the Newsboys, little industrial scholars, and the grown folks, too, LOUIS HOUSE, who has long and faithfully filled a post of trust with the Children's Aid Society. Blessings will follow the young travelers from those who gather with tearful eyes to see them off.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.—In the steamer *Scotia*, just arrived at this port, came the following noted personages: His Grace Archbishop HUGHES, Archbishop PURCELL, of Cincinnati; Bishop MCCLOSKEY, of Albany, and Bishop WOODS, of Philadelphia. Since his departure, the movements of Archbishop HUGHES have been of great public interest. He took a prominent part in the imposing exercises attending the canonization of the Japanese martyrs at the Holy City, and in the ceremonies at the inauguration of the new Catholic University at Dublin. He has made many public addresses, and been in various ways of great service to his adopted country. The reverend gentleman was met at the steamer by Mr. Surveyor ANDREWS and the following clerical deputation: Very Rev. Messrs. STARRS, V. G.; Father CONROY, of Albany; Father QUINN, of this City, and Father DORAN, of Albany. After an affectionate greeting, the party took the revenue cutter, and proceeded to the Whitehall Landing, whence all went to the Episcopal residence. His Grace is in excellent health, and will at once enter upon a resumption of duty.

REPORTED THIEVING DEN—THE PLACE BROKEN UP.—On Monday evening, Acting Captain JOURDAN of the Sixth Ward received information that a man had been robbed in a disreputable den located in the basement of premises, No. 18 Bowery. He accordingly proceeded to the place accompanied by Officers GOLDEN & WOOLDRIDGE, and found that the rumor was correct. The officers also found there at the time WALTER L. BROWN, living on the corner of Gates-avenue and Ryerson-street, Brooklyn, who complained that the female occupants had robbed him of $40 in cash, and his watch worth $50. At this announcement the Acting Captain and his officers arrested MENA WORAM, the keeper; EMMA WILTON, EMMA HOFFMAN and EMILY BERGE on the charge of larceny. The woman WORAM had BROWN'S watch, which she claimed to have taken for safe keeping. It is said that two of the girls had a portion of the money stolen from BROWN. All the accused parties were held for examination before Justice CONNOLLY.

AN INTERESTING PIECE OF INFORMATION.—While it is undoubtedly the fact that a great many people have recently seen, and are yet seeing the stern face of Stonewall JACKSON, who would rather not see it, it is equally true that very many of our citizens have a great curiosity to know who and what he is like. Mr. BRADY, at his National Photographic Gallery, has a full-sized imperial photograph of the gentleman—Confederate uniform and all. Gen. JACKSON'S old friends, who knew him while he was an officer at Fort Hamilton, say that though he has grown older-looking, it is nevertheless a life-like picture of the man. It's no one's business how Mr. BRADY got it; suffice it to say that he has added it to his collection of worthies and unworthies of public note, and as a matter of fact, Stonewall JACKSON has one of the finest heads, and the most determined, and energetic, and go-ahead expression, combined with dignity and benevolence, of any General in the entire collection.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A WEALTHY GENTLEMAN OF THE SIXTH WARD.—For many years past Mr. THOMAS MARTIN has been engaged in the grocery business at No. 79 Baxter-street. He went to his store as usual yesterday morning, and appeared to be enjoying comfortable health. Shortly afterward, however, while arranging his goods on the walk, Mr. MARTIN complained of pain in his head and of palpitation of the heart. By his order he was placed in a carriage and conveyed to the residence of his brother, corner of Catharine and Madison streets, where he expired soon afterward. Disease of the heart or apoplexy is

OWN several blocks of buildings in the Sixth Ward, among which are about thirty tenement-houses. He is estimated to have been worth nearly $700,000. The deceased, who was a widower, has left one son and four daughters. Mr. MARTIN lived in princely style at No. 67 East Twenty-eighth-street.

CITY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.—The mortality in this City during the past week amounted to 568 cases, of whom 79 were men, 91 women, 213 boys, and 185 girls, or 111 cases more than the record of last week, and 130 less than during the same week of 1861. It will be remarked that of the whole number no less than 366 were children. Forty-one of all were buried in Potter's Field, and 47 of the deaths occurred in the various charitable and correctional institutions. Of the sudden deaths, 5 were by violent accidents, and 14 were cases of drowning or murder. Cholera infantum destroyed 136; consumption, 59; internal causes, including 5 premature births, 42; infantile convulsions, 42; diarrhœa, 30; cephalic dropsy, 17; infantile debility, 10; diphtherite, 12; typhoid fever, 11; whooping cough, 8. The large increase of the list during the se'ennight is ascribed to the unusual heat of the weather.

BIDS OPENED AND AWARDED.—The following awards were made in the Street Department yesterday: Setting curb and gutter stones in Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Sixty-fourth streets, and fencing in and flagging sidewalk in front of vacant lot on Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, to JEREMIAH MAHONEY, at $2,573 52; fencing vacant lots in various places about the City, to JOHN MARTINE, at $420, the price being 17½ cents per lineal foot.

A COOL STEER.—Yesterday a restless steer broke from his stable in Essex-street, and started out for a ramble. On his way through the City he encountered sundry carts, vehicles and people, from all of whom he received no harm, till, when near Washington-square, a little boy ran against him, and seriously injured himself. The steer ran away from the boy, went into the Square, and plunged into the basin of the fountain. He there cooled his legs, and waited patiently until he was arrested and carried home.

A DRUNKEN MAN WITH AN ABUNDANCE OF MONEY.—At a late hour on Monday FRANKLIN LYONS, a young man, was found helplessly drunk in the street by Officer RICE, of the Second Ward. On examining LYONS at the Station House, a watch, $193 58 in cash, and a check for $60, were found in his possession. After getting sober, LYONS, who so fortunately escaped the pickpockets, was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and discharged.

SHIPS FOR THE OTTOMAN.—We are informed that Mr. INGERSOLL, an extensive shipbuilder of this City, has signed a contract by which he is obligated to furnish three ships for the Turkish Government. One of them is to be 180 feet long, and the others 100 feet long. The largest is now under work at the yard.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—CHAS. HANNEMEYER, a boy twelve years of age, while stealing a ride on one of the cars belonging to the Hudson River Railroad Company in Hudson-street, near Thomas, fell before one of the wheels, which passed over and crushed one of his feet in a terrible manner. He was taken to his home No. 29 Hudson-street.

POWDER CASUALTY.—KATE LOUGHRAN, a girl 16 years of age, while at work in the carriage factory in Sixty-second-street, near Tenth-avenue, was severely burned by the explosion of some powder which she was handling. She was conveyed to her residence, corner of Fifty-second-street and Ninth-avenue.

FATALLY KICKED BY A HORSE.—JAMES PRINCE, who was kicked by a horse on the 8th inst., died yesterday, at his late residence, No. 130 Ludlow-street. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. PRINCE was 33 years of age, and born in Ireland.

SAD ACCIDENT.—We regret to state that HENRY SHIELDS, Esq., President of the Board of Flour Inspectors and a well-known merchant of this City, fell from the loft of a building in West-street yesterday morning, and is not expected to recover from the effects of the contusion.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—TIMOTHY LEARY, 22 years of age, and born in Ireland, died in the New-York Hospital, from a fracture of the spine and other injuries received on Monday in consequence of a sack of grain accidentally falling on him. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on the body.

NEW MINISTER.—It is said that the Rev. Dr. ROBINSON, of the Rochester University, has been called to the charge recently vacated by the Rev. Dr. HAGUE—the Madison-avenue Baptist Church—and that Dr. HAGUE will probably go to Boston.

NEW-JERSEY.

CLOSING UP OF THE SOLDIERS' HOSPITAL.—By direction of Gov. OLDEN, the Soldiers' Hospital in Jersey City is about being closed, and the patients removed to the hospital at Newark. During its existence this hospital has been governed in the most satisfactory manner, creditable alike to the State authorities and those in immediate supervision.

SOLICITING PASSENGERS WITHOUT HAVING A LICENSE.—ROBERT MONTIETH, a New-York hackman, was arrested at the Cunard dock, Jersey City, yesterday, on a charge of soliciting passengers without having a license. Recorder MARTINDALE fined him $10.

WAR MEETING.—Arrangements are being made for a grand mass meeting, to be held in Hoboken, to adopt measures to aid in carrying on the war.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 12, 1862.

$10,000 U. S., 6s '81. Cou.	99¾	505 N. Y. Cent. R.	92¾
5,000 U. S. 5s '74..Cou.	86½	200 do	b15 92¾
8,000 do	86⅞	35 do	92¾
2,000 Tre.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS per year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—DR. DILLWORTH—THE MAGIC TRUMPET.

WALLACK'S—EILEY O'CONNOR—THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS, AND SWISS BELL-RINGERS, Afternoon and Evening.—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The War Department, in answer to an inquiry from GOV. MORGAN, has telegraphed that the Department will receive volunteers *for the old regiments* until the draft is made. As the draft cannot be made before the 1st of September, volunteering for the old regiments will therefore be in order until that time.

Gen. POPE telegraphed to Gen. HALLECK yesterday morning that the enemy under JACKSON had retreated under cover of the night, and that their rear guard was then crossing the Rapidan towards Orange Court-house, with our cavalry and artillery in pursuit. Previous informaion from Gen. POPE'S army, to Monday evening, announced that there had been no fighting since Saturday night, and that the enemy had retired—our army occupying their former position. Gen. KING, who had moved forward from the vicinity of Fredericksburgh with his whole division, was then within a few miles of the battle-field of Saturday, and has now, without doubt, joined Gen. POPE in his forward movement. An unfortunate break in the telegraph, it appears, prevented Gen. KING from receiving Gen. POPE'S orders to join him until a delay of twenty-four hours had occurred—thus preventing Gen. KING from participating in what might have proved a decisive defeat of "Stonewall" JACKSON'S forces. The further accounts of the battle of Saturday which we have received indicate that the struggle in which the comparatively small force of Gen. BANKS was engaged was a most desperate one, and it seems a wonder that the entire command was not annihilated. The rebel prisoners captured, however, state that our fire was very destructive, mowing down the enemy like grass. They were reinforced three times during the battle, but, when our troops finally gave way on the right, they were too much crippled to pursue. It now appears that only one gun was lost by us, and that one was upset in a ditch and spiked before being abandoned.

It has been announced that a cavalry brigade, under Gen. BUFORD, had been sent by Gen. POPE to Madison Court-house, and fears were entertained that they had been cut off by the rebels. Our dispatches this morning, however, announce the safe return of Gen. BUFORD'S command to Culpepper, after a series of exciting adventures and the loss of some dozen men. The force was at one time almost entirely surrounded by the rebels, and its extrication was a feat worthy of applause.

A rumor reaches us from Memphis, that the rebel forces under BRECKINRIDGE attacked and recaptured Baton Rouge last Wednesday. It will be recollected that VAN DORN, in his announcement to the rebel Government of the destruction of the ram *Arkansas*, stated that she was proceeding down the river to coöperate in an attack on Baton Rouge. Losing the cooperation of this formidable monster, it is doubtful whether BRECKINRIDGE made any attack, as he could not expect to hold the place in the face of our gunboats.

Gen. NEGLEY telegraphs to the Secretary of War that two companies of the First Kentucky Cavalry encountered the guerrillas six times on Monday and Monday night, at various points below Williamsport, Tenn., and defeated them each time with considerable loss. Our loss was only one man wounded.

Fifteen hundred guerrillas, under HUGHES and QUANTRELL, attacked Independence, Mo., on Monday, and after an hour's severe fighting, the small National force defending the place surrendered. Twenty of our men are reported to be killed. Reinforcements were on the way from Lexington at the time the fight was progressing, but they were too late. An attack upon Lexington is expected next.

Intelligence from New-Orleans four days later—to the 3d inst.—is received by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Philadelphia*. The news is interesting, but not specially important. The *Picayune* had been temporarily suspended by order of Gen. BUTLER, for publishing some injudicious remarks regarding Gen. POPE'S order; but an apology being given, it was allowed to resume operations. The *Commercial Bulletin* had also been suspended for an objectionable obituary notice of Col. SEYMOUR, its senior editor, killed in the battles before Richmond.

The Police headquarters, or rather the Provost-Marshal's, were crowded yesterday with applicants to have passports *vised*, and to leave the City, State or country. Many stray soldiers were brought in and put in the way to rejoin their regiments. The five dollars reward for each deserter has stimulated the efforts to secure the last class. There can be no doubt that our Deputy Provost-Marshals will both stop the skedaddlers and send back the stragglers.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Scotia*, with European advices to the 3rd inst., and the *City of Baltimore*, with advices to the 31st ult., arrived at this port yesterday. A summary of the news has already been published, as received by telegraph from Cape Race. We give elsewhere, however, our correspondence, and extracts from our foreign files, which will be found of much interest.

The Irish and German stevedores of Buffalo struck on Monday for higher wages, and created quite a disturbance in their efforts to prevent others from going to work at the old rates. The rioters at one time overpowered the police, but they were finally overcome by the use of revolvers. Two of the rioters were wounded, and a number of the ringleaders were arrested.

The charge against Capt. MYERS and others, of the propeller *City of Madison*, for enticing Privates HAYCOCK and WALKER, of the Thirtieth Regiment, to desert, was dismissed by the Police Magistrate in Toronto on Saturday. The two soldiers swore that they had no intention to desert, and that no one urged or asked them to do so, and the Magistrate considered, therefore, that the charge could not be sustained.

The Police Commissioners concluded yesterday the taking of evidence in the case of Inspector FOLK and Capt. HOLBROOK, charged with neglect of duty during the late Brooklyn riot. It seems to have been pretty clearly established by the evidence, that the Brooklyn Police did all they could in consideration of the notice they got, and that the riot lasted less than half an hour. No doubt the charges against the officers named will be dismissed.

There was much buoyancy in the Stock market yesterday, with an advance of 1@1½ ₩ cent. on the Railway Stocks, and a firm demand for United States Securities. Gold closed at 114 ₩ cent., and Bills on London 125½, as on Monday.

Freights are firmer for Grain to Great Britain, and the offerings are fair. Cotton is more active and firm at 47½c.@48c. for Middling Uplands. Coffee is quiet yet steady. Sugars are fairly active and firm. Molasses and Rice are quiet and unchanged. Pepper is active. Western and State Flour is steady and in fair demand for export, at $5 10@$5 25 for Extra State. Trade brands are dull and heavy. Canadian Flour is steady and in fair demand. Southern Flour is more active, especially family brands for export. Rye Flour is in limited request, but is steady. Corn Meal is in fair demand, and is firm. Wheat is inactive, owing to the meagre supply of choice offering and the advance in ocean freights, which checks the demand. Oats are active and firm. Barley and Barley Malt are quiet, but the stock is light, and prices are maintained. Rye is quiet, yet steady; the supply is small. Corn is quite active at lower rates for unsound, but at full prices for sound shipping, which is scarce. The Pork market is rather dull and heavy, as the stock in store is still very large. Beef is in fair request, and is firm in the absence of receipts of moment. Beef Hams and Bacon continue neglected, and prices are nominal. Cut Meats are in good demand, and Hams are quite firm, but shoulders are heavy. Lard is in fair request, and is firmer. Butter and Cheese arrive sparingly, owing to the "heated term," and as the assortment is poor, choice qualities readily command very full rates.

The Live Stock markets are crowded with animals, the returns made at the several sale-yards giving a total of 31,000 sent in for slaughter during the past week. This is 5,000 more than last week, and at least that number more than are needed in this hot weather, with such an abundance of cheap vegetables and fruits. Beeves foot up 4,500, which is more than the average number for last year. They were of good size, and generally in fair killing condition, chiefly grass and corn-fed western steers, just fit for retail butchers. A few of them were too heavy for hot weather, the butcher preferring a nice 7 cwt. steer to one which would dress 9 or 10 cwt. The cattle men justly called the trade one week ago worse than at any former market this season, but it is confessedly worse this week, several drovers declaring it the hardest market they have seen in ten years. The average price of the cattle was not over 7c. ₩ lb., which is the same as quoted at one or two of the very low markets last Fall, with a poorer class of cattle. A few of the best steers brought 8c., but large numbers of the really good cattle were sold at 7c., and the poorer animals at 6c., and even 5½c. Stock barely sold out....Sheep and lambs are selling well, especially so for the large arrivals—over 11,000 for the week. Good sheep are worth 4½c.@4½c., and extra fat ones 4¾c. ₩ lb.—lambs 4½c.@5½c.....Live hogs are coming in with a rush—near 15,000 for a hot week in August. They cannot be sold at a decline of 1c. ₩ lb., or 3½c. for corn-fed hogs.

A Southern View of the Rebellion.

The letter of a prominent Southern gentleman to his wife, who is in a distant country, was recently found on board of a vessel that was captured by our cruisers. It is of recent date, and is written in all the sincerity and unreservedness of mutual confidence. The writer gives his view of the war he is aiding as follows:

"This accursed attempt of one section to set up an independent government, must sooner or later *fail*, and *fail ignominiously*. I am bound in duty to share in the burdens, and to do what I may to alleviate the sufferings which the attempt has brought upon those among whom I was born, but I will take no office in it—the highest would be no inducement—nor will I share in the terrible responsibility. No words can depict the horrors which I witnessed both at Richmond and upon my journey there and back. *The deaths then occurring at Richmond were fully equal to one hundred and fifty a day.* More than seventeen thousand sick and wounded are now in the Richmond hospitals. *The recent seeming success of our arms will only serve to accelerate the downfall of our short-lived Confederacy.*"

Since the recent battles before Richmond, we, of the loyal States, have paid little attention to the ills that the rebels were probably suffering. Whatever might be their dangers, their hardships, and their heart-sinking anxieties, we saw them and considered them only as we met them on the field—united, multitudinous and militant—dealing death with remorseless avidity, and rushing on destruction themselves with amazing madness, as different as possible from stoicism. And this, perhaps, is the only view of the rebels and of the rebellion that we ought habitually to take.

But yet we must know that a horror far deeper than has ever sickened the loyal man's heart, must oppress the life and soul of the South. For fifteen months that entire people has been practically cut off from all communication with the foreign world, and from all peaceful intercourse with the loyal States with whose interests and prosperity they have been so long and closely identified. Not only has this been the case, but in place of the outward sympathy they once enjoyed, they have seen approaching their borders a circle of fire, displaying the forms of soldiers in countless numbers, coming to avenge the crime of which they have been guilty. They have struggled frantically against impending ills. They have converted their whole vast territory into a camp, and filled the land with the terrors of military despotism. They have robbed homes of their heads and protectors, and left thousands in abandonment and despair. All hope of foreign aid has been given up, and while they must henceforth grow weaker, the giant power of the loyal North is only beginning to be felt. All that has been endured in the loyal States from the war so far, has hardly excited the people to the dignity of passion. But quietly, and even coldly, the machinery is set in motion which is to loosen an avalanche from the side of this frigid North, and send it crashing through all the fertile fields, and cities, and savannahs of the South. Six hundred thousand fresh men to the field!

We had an army in front of Richmond, bearding the rebel lion in his den. All the power the enemy could bring to bear was hurled upon that army to destroy it. It survived the shock, gave blow for blow, and came out, if a loser in position, a winner in blood; and the assailant returned crippled to his lair, and left our gallant army still at his gates.

The thoughtful Southern man saw all this—he considered the broken and perishing hosts in Richmond—he knew the rebel disappointments—he felt their weakness; and in full view of their strained resources, exhaustion, misery and dismay, he heard the Government of the United States call six hundred thousand fresh soldiers into the field, and he knew they were coming. Therefore he writes that the rebellion must sooner or later "fail, and *fail ignominiously.*" Why shall not the patriot be confident and hopeful, seeing how the heart of the rebellion is sinking?

A Cloud in the South.

Some weeks ago a little cloud appeared on the Southern horizon no larger than a man's hand. It was the nomination of rival candidates for the office of Governor of the State of North Carolina. As the canvass progressed the cloud grew larger, until it not only overshadowed the State, but casts its gloom even toward Richmond. One JOHNSON, a politician of the South Carolina school, an aristocrat and fire-eater, became the candidate of the original Secessionists of the old North State. He was opposed by Col. ZEBULON B. VANCE, a Union member of Congress two years ago. But VANCE, though a Unionist up to the date when North Carolina was dragged out of the Union, seems to have yielded to the heresy of the times, and "followed his State" into the ranks of treason, for he raised a regiment of volunteers, and is now serving in the Confederate army near Richmond.

There is nothing in the sentiments or actions of the candidates themselves that would give any significance to the election of either as Governor of North Carolina. But there has been that of civil dissension, party dissension, heart-burning and hate developed in the canvass that bids fair to introduce a new revolution, and tear the State itself from her position in the Southern Confederacy. It appears that the secession leaders of North Carolina owe this danger to their own unscrupulous selfishness. After they had involved the State in the crime of rebellion, against the earnest efforts and pleadings of such men as VANCE and Govs. GRAHAM and GILMER, and the powerful conservative element of the State, the Secessionists wished to kill off these men utterly, and monopolize the Government of North Carolina in the future. Accordingly, they adopted the policy as well as proclaimed the sentiment, that no original Union man was to be trusted in the Confederate Government, either State or National. This rule was attempted to be enforced, and indeed it was enforced to the extent that all the soldiers raised for the Confederate army, ranged themselves into two distinct classes—the old Union men going together in regiments by themselves, and choosing only officers of their own former political faith; and the Secessionists going together and forming also their distinct regiments. It so happened (it always does) that the vaporing Secessionists made a slim appearance on the field, and on the army rolls; and this fact gave occasion for stinging retorts by the proscribed "Unionists" upon the arrogant and selfish knaves who had ruined the State and then sought to monopolize its confidence and honors. The contrast was too manifest, and the feelings it excited too bitter to be smothered by any considerations of public policy. The controversy put the whole State in a flame, and so fierce a canvass has not been waged in North Carolina for a quarter of a century as the one that closed there on the 7th inst., the result of which we await with profound interest.

The Johnson or original secession men have resorted to every mean agency to defeat VANCE, that marked the latter years of that class of politicians while they remained under the old Union. They have stigmated VANCE'S supporters as traitors, "Lincolnites" and "abolition sympathizers." They declared in all their organs that VANCE is opposed to JEFF. DAVIS and the rebellion—that if he was elected Governor, North Carolina troops were to be withdrawn from the Confederate army, and the State itself to resume its allegiance to the "Lincoln Government."

Of course the friends of VANCE denied that this was their platform. They pointed to the presence of their candidate in the rebel army; and to the numerous "Union" regiments in the field as proof of superior courage and patriotism on their part; and to make a case against the Secessionists, they did not fail to point out all the rascally means by which the State was betrayed into secession and war by the cowardly set who now bear so little the brunt of the fight. They admited their opposition to the Jeff. Davis *régime*, and they have wide-spread Southern sympathy in that particular. And in order to justify this opposition to the Davis dynasty, they fearlessly criticised his Administration and showed wherein the odious "Lincoln Government" was vastly superior to the Confederate tyranny at Richmond.

It is easy to tell what the effect of such a canvass will be in any State of free and independent citizens. The probability is that VANCE is chosen Governor. His party will have a consciousness of being distrusted and opposed by the Confederates, whom they will hate in return for the villainous slanders poured out upon them in the canvass. They will have satisfied the majority of the people that the State was betrayed and ruined by a lying minority of secession knaves, whom in justice they must punish, and whose misdeeds they must repair. If the minority resist by force, as they may, what more natural than that VANCE as Governor should demand of the Confederate Government the return of all the North Carolina troops for State defence against open insurrection—and what more likely than that the "Union" regiments would answer the call whether JEFF. DAVIS consented or not?

SKEDADDLING FROM THE DRAFT AND HOW TO CHECK IT.—The Government may easily put a stop to the exodus of poltroons and semi-Secessionists by causing all those caught *in flagrante delicto*, to be immediately mustered into service under the President's second call for 300,000 men. The small chance of escape to Canada or Europe would not be likely to influence such men so much as the almost certainty of their apprehension by our active Provost-Marshals.

It is known to all our citizens, not merely that a draft is shortly to be made, but, also, that no individual is permitted to leave the country, or even his own State, unless provided with due authorization. All legists are agreed that ignorance of the law can never be pleaded in extenuation of its infringement; and, inasmuch as some of our citizens may be compelled to enter the ranks, who would have remained at home but for these "skedaddlers," it is but fair that the latter should suffer a penalty for their attempted evasion.

The "High-Souled British Merchant" in the Pillory—Earl Russell and the Liverpool Memorialists.

SIDNEY SMITH used to tell a good story of a friend of his who, when Finchley Common the favorite preserve of highwaymen) came, in the progress of improvement, to be inclosed, and the footpads lost the opportunity of exercising their gallant vocation, proposed to draw up for them a petition to the House of Commons, running somewhat after this wise: "We, your loyal highwaymen of Finchley Common and its neighborhood, having, at great expense, laid in a stock of blunderbusses, pistols and other instruments for plundering the public, and finding ourselves impeded in the exercise of our calling by the said inclosure of the said Common of Finchley, humbly petition your honorable House will be pleased to assign to us such compensation as your honorable House in its wisdom and justice may think fit."

If the witty petitioner were now alive, he would find employment for his memorializing talent in setting forth the grievances of real instead of fictitious plaintiffs. He would, in fact, have been employed by the Liverpool shippers and merchants who have lately sent a memorial to Lord RUSSELL, which is an exact parallel in its morality with that of the Finchley highwayman, though very far from being as neat in its expression. It will be found in another column.

These hypocritical Pecksniffs have actually had the audacity to complain because their ships, laden with arms, ammunition and general aid and comfort for the rebels, have been seized in the Bahamas by our watchful war ships. They "view with considerable anxiety the *hostile attitude* assumed by the Federal cruisers in the Bahama waters!" They think, with their Finchley prototypes, that if allowed to go on, "very disastrous consequences will ensue to your memorialists and other merchants and shipowners!" And they pray, just as the indignant footpads did, that steps may be taken to "protect" them and "put a stop" to these meddlesome Yankee cruisers!

We forgive Lord RUSSELL for all his gammon about the stone blockade, and give him a large margin for future abuse of the Americans, in return for his very capital rejoinder to the Liverpool memorialists. His lordship replies that all they say of their losses in the pursuit of their efforts to aid their friends is doubtless true; but adds that the true remedy is for them to "*refrain from this species of trade.*" He furthermore completely justifies the vigilance of our cruisers, and concludes by reminding the memorialists that it is "the duty of Her Majesty's subjects to conform to Her Majesty's Proclamation, and refrain from furnishing to either of the belligerent parties any of the means of war which are forbidden to be furnished by that proclamation."

We can well imagine that these sharp truths fell like a wet blanket on the shippers and merchants, who have so long been carrying on this illicit traffic that their moral sense (never of the acutest, to be sure) has become completely obfuscated, and, like the Finchley Common gentry, had come to regard the public as lawful plunder. They really seem to think they have a *right* to cover the waters of the Bahamas with their contraband laden ships, and make it an *entrepôt* for traffic with the rebels. In this enterprise they have been efficiently seconded by the authorities and people of Nassau, which Earl RUSSELL well characterizes as the "great *entrepôt* of this commerce." Nothing could be better adapted than this place for such traffic. Presenting no less than four distinct channels of ingress and egress, fifty miles apart, the facilities for eluding the vigilance of even the most vigilant cruisers are extraordinary. In convenient anchorage in the channel, the vessels of the Liverpool memorialists, say the *Gladiator* for example, laden with contraband, would take its station, and there transfer its cargo to the swift, light-draft rebel steamers which, through one or the other of the numerous passages, would then seek to make their way toward some rebel port. Add to this that both the people and the officials have been all along thoroughly enlisted on the secession side; have done everything in their power to aid the contraband trade, and have even as a last desperate resort invented every kind of trick and trap to betray our cruising officers into some violation of the neutrality laws, that would authorize their dismissal, and so afford greater opportunities to their rebel friends.

Earl RUSSELL limits himself to a simple *recommendation* to the Liverpool merchants—to refrain from this traffic. Nevertheless, we cannot but think its effect will be powerful. It defines, once and for all, the *morality* of the traffic. It strips off the thin veneer wherewith the Liverpool memorialists tried to cover their malfeasances. Henceforth a British merchant not only knows that this "trade" *is* illicit, (which might not weigh so very much with him,) but knows that it is *looked upon* as illicit; and the conventional view of the matter is all-powerful with your British Pecksniff. The Finchley highwayman can no longer indulge in any amiable illusions as to his profession. It is stripped of all disguises, and is stark robbery and violation of the commandment. Your high-souled British merchant has but one fear before his eyes, and that is—Mrs. Grundy.

WHY CAPT. DAVIS DID NOT TAKE VICKSBURGH.—Capt. DAVIS, of the Western Flotilla, has been subjected to frequent attack by a portion of the public Press on account of his failure to take Vicksburgh. There are two facts that should be known before a judgment is pronounced. 1. It was wholly impossible to capture the place without the aid of land forces. This cooperation he repeatedly requested, but never obtained. 2. At the time of his withdrawal from Vicksburgh and retirement up the Mississippi, full *one-half* of his men were prostrated by sickness. Any verdict which did not take these circumstances into account would necessarily be imperfect.

Prince de Joinville on the Richmond Battle.

The inexplicable uniformity with which people, in the midst of great events, find leisure to attend to the smallest and least important, needs no better illustration than in the matter of the Orleans Princes. The heirs of LOUIS PHILIPPE needed to be soldiers to complete that round of accomplishments prescriptively necessary for budding royalty. This schooling, owing to the anomalous position of the family in the European political system, was not to be had in Europe. Civil war opportunely broke out in America. Hither, with the Prince of Joinville as their Mentor, the Princelings came; selected the side to fight upon, with, we suspect, far less regard to the merits of the contest than the convenience of the National headquarters, and the facilities of departure in case of disgust; and served their year with commendable subordination and good humor. A serious reverse befel the National arms. The army, to the staff of which they were attached, was beaten from its chosen position; and after a conflict reflecting eternal credit upon our gallant fellows, reached the banks of the James several miles further from Richmond than the scene of the earliest strife. At this moment of gloom and prostration, the Princes announced their determination to return to Europe; and the determination was at once put in practice.

The amount of perfectly gratuitous curiosity devoted to the interpretation of this episode exceeds belief. Why the Princes came in the first place was an enigma. Why they preferred the cause of the National Government; and how far their sudden flight homeward was expressive of their conviction that the cause in question was a hopeless one; these difficulties it has seemed good to many to solve, and the solutions have been as various and irreconcilable as the elements of a comet's path.

To those addicted to the question, the letters of the Prince of Joinville, reprinted in another column, will afford little satisfaction. While the Prince throws a flood of impartial light, highly serviceable in Europe, upon the causes and nature of the compulsory movement which transferred Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army from the Chickahominy to the James, he is uncommunicative in respect to the causes which rendered the separation of his nephews from the army coincident with that event. He does not say a fear of being face to face with their countrymen on the Mexican question had any relation to it. He is too good a diplomatist to reveal the sudden hopes of a European outbreak, by which the dynasty of Orleans might be profited, as the ground of flight. The obligations of hospitality forbid a reference to the declining fortunes of the Federal house. So far as the letter goes, nothing but the extreme danger to which the Count of Paris and his cousin were exposed in the fight, a danger which might bear upon its wings consequences mortal to the hopes of all Orleanists, prompted the prudent decision to withdraw—or, in plain terms, all three ran away because badly frightened. Such is the only inner and quite inadequate light the correspondence of DE JOINVILLE casts upon this mystery of Orleans.

We have said the story of the battle as told by the Prince will be useful as impartial testimony against the false witness of rebel reporters in Europe. The latter have represented the retirement of Gen. MCCLELLAN as no better than a panic flight. The evidence of the Prince completely disproves this slander upon the courage of our soldiers; shows faithfully with what undaunted fortitude and high heart they beat back the thronging enemy, confident of his ability to compel a surrender; and only rested in new lines, when untiring bravery had made them secure from assault. In establishing these points as eye-witnesses, the Princes of Orleans have certainly done this country a single and signal service, if they have done no more.

OBJECT OF JACKSON'S MOVEMENT.—Now that, under cover of the darkness of Monday night, Stonewall JACKSON has suddenly retreated and recrossed the Rapidan, the purpose of his passage over the stream and advance in a northerly direction, giving battle to BANKS' corps on Saturday last, appears evident. He wished simply to get a blow at part of Gen. POPE'S force before the whole of it was concentrated, and cripple it as much as was in his power. He threw forward 20,000 men against one-half that number of Union troops, fought a battle, which was not as successful, perhaps, as he anticipated, and went back. He may have made the retrograde movement, perhaps, quicker than he intended, because of the reported approach of Gen. BURNSIDE in his rear, and the sudden massing of troops by POPE in his front. But he escaped, it seems, in time to save himself, and has succeeded in placing himself in a position where reinforcements are much easier got than they would have been at Cedar Mountain. It is a misfortune that he has effected his escape—a still greater misfortune than it was that he was permitted to come and bring on a battle. But there is good chance still that he may yet be cornered by the combined efforts of POPE and BURNSIDE. While it is important to prevent any great reinforcements reaching him from Richmond, it is still more important that he be not permitted, in case of any sudden emergency on the Peninsula, to rush back with any part of his force to Richmond. The operations in Gen. POPE'S Department at the present time are of vital significance. The stake is greater than appears on its surface; the forces on both sides are large, and the commanders among the ablest in either service. We have POPE, SIGEL, BURNSIDE, BANKS and MCDOWELL, with a large number of the most dashing inferior officers; while the rebels have JACKSON, HILL, EWELL and others. From the character of the men in command on either side it is not likely that there will be any long period of delay or hesitation. We hope that it will be possible for our army at the time to be the attacking party, and with superior numbers, and not give the rebels the advantage in both particulars, as has generally been the case in Virginia.

OUR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.—The Parliamentary Reform Association of Paisley, representing the industrial classes of that great manufacturing city, has forwarded an address to the authorities of this country, which is very different in its tone from the utterances of the aristocracy and snobocracy of England. It recognizes that the present struggle of the North is one for the equal rights of man, and gives warm utterance to the sympathies and prayers of the working-classes for our success. Coming after the recent remarkable demonstration of the unfortunate laborers of Manchester, it gives proof that we have friends in Great Britain, and that these friends are those who suffer most terribly by the war, but who see in it an object which consecrates even their own sorrows. No European city has suffered more from the stoppage of the cotton supply than the people of the Scottish town of Paisley; but those disfranchised and ground-down workers, who have no voice in Press or Parliament, recognize in our success the dawn of a better day for the whole world and for themselves. When once they get to the top, we shall have fewer insults from England.

CRUISE OF THE SUMTER PRIVATEER.

Extract from the Private Journal of one of the Officers.

Under the title of "The Cruise of the Confederate Ship *Sumter*," the August number of the *Cornhill Magazine* contains the private journal of an officer of that famous vessel, from the day she was put into commission until her crew were paid off at Gibraltar in April last. We learn that the *Sumter* left New-Orleans on the 18th of June, and ran the blockade on the 30th. Of this her first adventure, we have the following account:

"At 2 o'clock in the morning the steamer *Empire Parish* dropped alongside, laden with coal, 200 barrels of which were transferred to the *Sumter's* bunkers before daylight. The *Empire Parish* then steamed down the river, returning about 11 o'clock—just as all hands had been piped to muster—with the welcome intelligence that the blockading squadron had disappeared. The *Sumter* was got under way in double quick time. Directly after crossing the bar, the *Brooklyn* was seen in chase of a sailing vessel, which chase she soon abandoned, and shaped her course for the *Sumter*. At this time the latter ship had no sail on, but soon a favorable breeze sprung up, and an order was given to unfurl. The *Brooklyn* followed her example, spreading every yard of canvas that would draw. The speed of the two ships seemed to be about equal, and for more than two hours it was doubtful whether the little 'rebel' would come out victor or vanquished. She was sadly out of trim, being too much down by the head, which caused her to plunge greatly, keeping the forecastle continually covered with spray. To remedy this, the field howitzer, and about 1,500 gallons of water, were thrown overboard. Up to this time the *Sumter* carried only 18 pounds of steam; suddenly the hand of the steam-guage indicated that it had been increased to 27 pounds. It soon became evident that the *Sumter* was gaining on the Yankee. The *Brooklyn's* hull gradually sank beneath the horizon, but she still continued the chase, until nothing could be seen of her save her white sails—of which she carried a huge quantity. After a chase of four hours her commander saved the credit of his ship as a fast sailer by turning back! As soon as the enemy wore ship, the *Sumter's* crew manned the rigging and cheered ship most heartily."

On the 3d of July the *Sumter* captured and burnt the *Golden Rocket*, a fine ship of 1,000 tons, bound from Havana to Cienfugos, in ballast. Seven other ships—*Cuba, Machias, Ben Dunning, Mibert Adams, Louisa Kilham, West Wind* and *Naiad*—were captured during the following three days, and, with the exception of the *Cuba*, taken into Cienfuegos. Water and coal were taken in here, and on the 7th they left the port and sailed toward the island of Curacoa. There they arrived on the 17th, effected some repairs, and left on the 24th. Next day they captured the schooner *Abby Bradford*, from Portland, Me. On the 26th they anchored outside the harbor of Porto Cabello, Venezuela. Owing to the commander's refusal to comply with a certain port regulation, the authorities would not grant either the *Sumter* or her prize permission to enter the harbor. Next day the bark *Joseph Maxwell*, of Philadelphia, was captured. Her cargo being very valuable, and selected with a view to its sale in the West Indies, or the Spanish Main, the *Sumter* returned with her to Porto Cabello. The authorities refused to admit either vessel, but a portion of the crew of the *Maxwell* was allowed to land, being taken charge of by the United States Consul. Thereupon the *Sumter* and the *Maxwell* left the port; and when out at sea, a prize crew was sent on board, with orders to sail for Cienfuegos. At the same time the *Abby Bradford* was dispatched to New-Orleans, by way of Berwick's Bay. On the 30th the *Sumter* arrived at Trinidad, where she remained until the 5th of August. On the 16th of that month she arrived off the harbor of Cayenne, French Guiana. The commander being unwilling to comply with one of the port laws relative to war vessels, the *Sumter* left during the afternoon. Some of her officers, however, went ashore, and learned that two days before a United States gunboat had been there looking for the *Sumter*.

After leaving Cayenne, the vessel's course was shaped for Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, where she remained until the end of the month, steaming out of the harbor on the 30th. After five days' pleasant sailing from Paramaribo, the *Sumter* arrived, without anything having occurred worthy of note, at Maranham. Here they learned the recapture of the brig *Cuba*. On the 15th of September they left Maranham, and on the 25th captured the brigantine *Joseph Park*, which they burnt two days afterward. On the 28th the schooner *Daniel Trowbridge* was captured and burnt. Under dates Nov. 2 and 5, we find the following entries:

Nov. 2.—No fewer than three sail have been overhauled to-day, all carrying the flag of Great Britain. One of them reported the capture of the "pirate" *Sumter*, off Charleston Harbor, after a most determined resistance, in which she was dismasted, and lost more than half her crew.

Nov. 5.—We meet so many vessels under British colors, that the question arises—Are not many of them Yankees in disguise? When we were at San Juan de Maranham, it was positively asserted that many Yankee skippers had effected, at that port, a bogus sale of their vessels to English merchants, so that when they sailed they would be under the protection of the British flag! How humiliating it must be to be compelled to resort to these shifts? To-day we boarded the British brigantine *Rothsay*, the French brig *Hélène*, and the British ship *Plover*. The captain of the *Plover* asked the boarding officer if he was in search of the *Sumter*—having mistaken her for a Yankee gunboat. The officer, believing the skipper to be in jest, replied affirmatively. "Then," said the skipper, "it will take a smarter looking craft than your's to catch the *Sumter*; and even if you find her, you can't *take* her!"

On the 9th of November, the *Sumter* arrived at Port Royal, Martinique, but being unable to procure coal at that port, they left it on the 13th for St. Pierre, whither she was followed by the *Iroquois*. Her escape from that vessel, on the 23d, is thus related:

"Every preparation having been made, the ship being in good sailing trim, a portion of her stores placed on the spar-deck, to be hove overboard to lighten her, in case it was necessary, precisely as the 8 o'clock gun was fired, she slipped her anchor and steamed slowly out to sea, keeping close under cover of the land. Scarcely had her propeller revolved a dozen times before a blue light appeared at the mast-head of the only Yankee ship in port. Then a second signal was displayed on shore, and then another. The

...The Sumter was discovered... The Powhatan steamer, which was coming out of the bar of the port, but nothing could be seen of the Sumter. The captain was then informed that the Sumter was nearly opposite the northern point of the harbor, and was seen bearing down upon us; but as we were so completely under cover of the land, it was not likely that she saw us. The *Sumter's* prow was turned in the direction of the other point, but afterward she ran closer into the harbor, all the time watching every movement of the *Iroquois*. Seeing that she was still watching the southern point, the *Sumter* shot across to the northern point at her fullest speed. Just before she reached the point a vessel was seen a little ahead of her. The engine was again stopped to determine the character of this craft. The darkness was so intense that it was impossible to make her out at first. A blundering quartermaster pronounced her to be an armed steamer; after a minute of anxious suspense, she was transformed into a sailing frigate, lying broadside on; and finally, while we were in momentary expectation of attack, she proved to be a harmless little fore and aft schooner. About a quarter of an hour was lost in making out this vessel. The engine was again set in motion, and in a few minutes the *Sumter* was rounding the point. After she passed Diamond Rock she gave the land a wider berth, heading for the open sea. Even at this moment we could scarcely realize that the wide-awake Capt. PALMER could be foiled so easily. Did he wait until morning watching the southern point? or did he give chase to an imaginary *Sumter*? It will be hard to convince him now that the rebels did not leave St. Pierre either by the overland or the underground route.

It should have been stated that a large and brilliant light, which was placed astern of the *Sumter*, in the window of a building near the Cathedral, every night after the arrival of the *Iroquois*, was hauled down as soon as the former got under way. Four lights, seemingly on a flag-staff, were placed one above another, on a housetop, supposed to be that of the United States Consul; after being displayed about five minutes, they were put out, one at a time. The vessel that raised a blue light to her mast-head was the same one that hauled down the British flag, which she had flown ever since the *Sumter* had been in port, and hoisted her proper colors, the Stars and Stripes, as soon as the *Iroquois* arrived."

Two days after leaving Martinique they captured the *Montmorenci*, of Bath, Me., with a cargo of 1,800 tons of coal, consigned to British residents in St. Thomas. Her captain executed a bond to the value of the ship in favor of Capt. SEMMES, after which she was permitted to continue her voyage. Next day they captured and burned the schooner *Arcade*, of Portland, Me., and on the 3d December the *Vigilant*, bound to Sombrero Island for guano. On the 8th, a bark from New-Bedford, fitted out for a three years' whaling voyage, was captured and burnt, making the sixteenth seizure since leaving the Mississippi. On the 4th January the *Sumter* arrived at Cadiz, where they remained until the 17th. During the interval seven of the crew deserted, and much discontent appears to have existed in the ship, though from what cause is not stated. Another source of discomfort to Capt. SEMMES rose from the vacillating conduct of the Spanish authorities, respecting which we find the following entry in the journal:

"The day after the arrival of the *Sumter* objection was made to her remaining longer than twenty-four hours. To the order to leave our commander answered that the Queen's proclamation did not apply to vessels in distress; that he would not endanger the lives of his command by going to sea in the condition his vessel was then in. In order to force him to respect this mandate a mammoth frigate was menacingly stationed near the *Sumter*. When the hour for our departure came, the Spaniards magnanimously granted us permission to remain. Next she was hauled into one of the Government docks, the officials as polite as Parisians, and seemingly fearful of their inability to pay sufficient deference to our commander. After undergoing slight repairs the *Sumter* was towed down to the city. Here she procured a supply of water, but not a bucket of coal, the sale of it being positively forbidden. The commander was again ordered to leave within two hours. Six hours thereafter the authorities notified him verbally that he could remain and get everything he required. He replied that he desired nothing from the Spaniards, and would have no further intercourse with them. The written permission of the authorities was promised and declined. Soon after the messenger and left the ship we got under weigh. When abreast of the outer port the *Sumter* was hailed by a row-boat, the oarsmen bending to their work as though their lives depended on the delivery of the huge papers held aloft by an official in the bow of the boat. Great must have been his astonishment on learning that this document was not worth stopping for."

On the 18th the *Sumter* removed to Gibraltar, capturing on the way the barks *Neapolitan* and *Investigator*. The former was burnt; the cargo of the latter being consigned to British merchants, she was allowed to proceed on her voyage. The movements of the National war ships at Gibraltar are duly recorded, as well as the arrest of the Paymaster of the *Sumter*, and another Secessionist, at Tangiers, and at length we come to the following entry, almost the last in the journal:

"APRIL 3.—Owing to the *Sumter's* boiler's being completely worn out—they having been patched so often that no reliance can be placed in them—our commander has determined to disband and pay off his crew, and lay up the old ship until the expiration of the war. This news is received on all hands with great joy. We are heartily sick of the life of inactivity we have been leading for the past three months, though much regret will be felt at leaving the old ship which has carried us over so many miles of ocean, and through so many perils."

Next day paying off the crew commenced, and on the 10th was finished, with the exception of eleven men left on board to take care of the ship.

Dr. Charles Mackay and the London Times.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You state in your paper of Sunday that I have denied being the writer of the New-York correspondence of the London *Times*. You have been misinformed. I never made any such denial to any person, authorized or unauthorized to ask the question. Since my arrival in America, I have neither taken pains to promulgate nor to conceal a fact that has ceased for many months to be a secret on either side of the Atlantic.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHAS. MACKAY.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1862.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Those rival Lilliputians, Gen. TOM THUMB and Commodore NUTT, are creating an immense sensation at the Museum. The idea of uniting these competitive attractions could have entered the head of none other than the great showman; or, had any one else thought of the plan, none other would have had enterprise enough to put it into execution. The General and Commodore engage in a grand and comprehensive trial of skill in all those performances for which both of them have been justly celebrated. They each appear in a wide range of characters, in songs, dances and statuesque tableaux, and whichever excels the other in the long run is to receive a prize of $1,000. At present neither seems to be ahead, and they will no doubt have to contend for several weeks to come, especially if the public continues to rush in such crowds to see them.

WATERING-PLACE MUSIC.—The Summer sojourners at Rockaway are rejoicing in the performances of a very superior quartette of musicians, who make the evening concerts at the Pavilion much more attractive than those at watering places usually are. BERGMANN, of the Philharmonic Society, has been there through the season with his violincello, and EDEN with his flute. In addition to the daily afternoon and evening performances they have given two or three serenades, at which one or two additional instruments have been brought down from the City. MATZKA presides at the piano, and SCHNEIDER plays the violin. Their annual concert takes place on Saturday evening next, Aug. 16. The Pavilion is unusually crowded this year.

POOR CHAP!—Among the items of European news is a report that a marriage is on the *tapis* for our late guest, the Prince of Wales; that two ladies, one of Denmark and the other of Prussia, are mentioned for him, and "the King of the Belgians, it is said, *inclines to the former*." The King of the Belgians is a very old and experienced bird in this matter of royal marriages, and his inclinations are very likely to settle the case; but we should really like to know which of the two girls the Prince of Wales inclines to, or whether he inclines to either of them. The case is a hard one—that the young English kingling's bedfellow should be picked out for him by the withered old diplomat of Belgium.

THE BEEKMAN-STREET FIRE—DEATH OF CAPT. MUNCK.—Capt. MARCUS B. MUNCK, the gentleman who was so severely burned by the burning of the Rainbow Hotel, corner of William and Beekman streets, on the 6th inst., died on Monday in the New-York Hospital. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, and a verdict of death from burns accidentally received was returned by the jury. Deceased was 30 years of age, and a native of Ireland. The funeral will take place to-day from the City Hospital at 1 P. M. His remains will be deposited in Greenwood, and will be attended thither by two companies of the Stanton Legion.

THROUGHOUT THE CONSCRIPTS.

Continued Vigilance of the Police in Arresting the Runaways.

The Delinquents to Give Bonds to Serve, if Drafted, or They Are Immediately Put on Military Duty—Scenes and Incidents at the Police Headquarters and Elsewhere.

Such an exodus of numbers as might have taken place, may be imagined from the crowds who are compelled to stay at home under the orders of Secretary STANTON. A spontaneous resolve upon travel appears to have seized the masses of those who had the shadow of a shade of pretext for denying that they are citizens of the United States. Hearty, robust, stalwart men, who have lived here, made money here, and been protected here for five, ten or more years, daily present themselves for passports to leave the country, avowedly because they, though not liable, are afraid of being drafted. Such is the combination of ignorance and cowardice which has seized some men. So far as at present developed, nobody manifests any reluctance to let such men go, and many say "good riddance."

Of the thousands of pretended foreign subjects who have obtained passports to leave the country, not a few have been detected in perjury by the shrewd cross-questioning to which they are subjected at Police headquarters. The questions put are somewhat leading, as for instance: "When did you take out your first papers?" "Where did you vote last?" "When were you naturalized?" "How often have you voted?" "When did you declare your intentions?" The natural impulse to tell the truth, or to stammer in telling a lie, has caused the detection of a number of these Judases, who have been provided with secure quarters. The form of certificate given by the acting British Consul is, that he "has good reason to believe that Mr. ——— is a British subject."

EFFICACY OF CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The cross-questioning not unfrequently develops the fact that what is good reason for one official, may not be equally good for another. The culprit is quite certain to be satisfied of this, to his cost. Some of the most glaring cases of endeavoring to evade the draft have been developed. One young man, recognized as native born, though presenting a certificate that he was a British subject, was arrested. His mother, armed and equipped with a letter from a member of Congress, applied to Superintendent KENNEDY for the release of her son, and in conversation actually stated that she had informed her son, before he made application to the British Consul, that he was born in this country.

An amusing instance of stultification occurred yesterday afternoon, during the examination of an applicant for leave to go to California, by a fine looking young man, who said he was nearly 21 years of age, had lived in this country since he was ten years of age, and was not a citizen. The cat was let out of the bag in this wise, just as the Inspector—or, rather, Deputy Provost-Marshal—was about signing his name:

"Going to leave the country, eh?"

"No; I am going to California to look after some property."

"But you can't hold property in this country if you are not a citizen?"

"But I am going to get it for my brother."

"He can't hold it, either, unless he is a citizen."

"But he is a citizen, and I am going to get it for him. It was left for him."

"You can't hold property if you are not a citizen. I guess we will have to notify the authorities to hand over that property to the State!" [Exit Elmira man rather confused and in a hurry."]

CAME TO THE WRONG PLACE.

Not a few dismayed foreigners applied for privilege to go to various parts of this State, the Eastern and Western States, under the impression that they were to be arrested if they had no passports. They were, of course, informed that there is no design to interfere with local travel; that any loyal citizen, who does not intend to evade the draft can travel unmolested. Persons about to sail for Europe in the first or second cabin of steamers were referred to the United States Marshal to have their passports vised. Many native applicants for leave to visit Europe or California were referred to the State Department at Washington. In spite of the extensive publication of the regulations governing travel, it was wonderful how many simple-minded persons came to the Police Headquarters when none but the United States Marshal, the Foreign Consuls, or the State Department could help them. It was quite evident that everybody don't read the papers yet. All were, however, directed where to apply, in the most courteous and affable manner, and even men who require a species of adumbration to get an idea into their heads, were finally instructed as to the proper mode of procedure. For the benefit of those who have not yet comprehended the restrictions upon locomotion, we give the following general directions:

RULES GOVERNING TRAVEL.

If a foreign subject desires to leave the country, he must obtain a passport from the Consul of the country to which he owes allegiance. This passport must be vised at the Police Headquarters before the bearer can leave the country.

Citizens liable to draft desiring to go to California, Canada, Europe or any other part of the world, must get passports from Secretary SEWARD. These can be procured by any passport agent, the most enterprising of whom will doubtless advertise the locality of their offices.

Citizens not liable to draft desiring to leave the country, can obtain passports from Superintendent KENNEDY or United States Marshal MURRAY. The latter gentleman has charge of those who are to go in the first and second cabin.

All loyal citizens intending to travel from one loyal State to another without intending to avoid the draft, can do so without impediment. There is no intention to interfere with local travel.

THE SKEDADDLERS' BRIGADE.

The numbers of those arrested in the act of leaving the country to avoid the draft, bid fair to furnish some recruits for the army forthwith, as Superintendent KENNEDY has received the following instructions from Major TURNER for their benefit, viz:

"Persons arrested and detained for attempting to evade the draft, you will release on their giving bond in one thousand dollars, with good security, conditioned that they will perform military duty or provide a substitute, if drafted. If not done, convey such persons to the nearest military post or depôt, and there place them on military duty."

The affidavits and proofs against those already arrested were yesterday being prepared by Mr. KENNEDY and his assistants. It is not probable that many of the culprits can give the necessary bond. Such as fail to comply will be forthwith handed over to the tender mercies of Gen. BROWN, commanding at this post.

THE FORMS OF OATH ADMINISTERED.

Aside from the cross-questioning and the oath, the Provost-Marshal and his deputies have seldom any evidence to rely upon in deciding upon any passport. The following is the form adopted for aliens:

"You do solemnly swear that you are not a citizen of the United States; that you have at no time declared your intention to become a citizen of the United States, and that you have never claimed to be a citizen of the United States by voting at any election therein."

For citizens over the age liable to draft, the subjoined is administered, comprising an oath of allegiance:

"You do solemnly swear that you bear true allegiance to the United States and the Constitution and laws thereof, and that you are now over the age of forty-five years."

A similar one is administered to minors, as follows:

"You do solemnly swear that you bear true allegiance to the United States, and the Constitution and laws thereof; and that you have not yet attained the age of 18 years."

The following episode occurred yesterday morning between Deputy CARPENTER and a young Irishman, who wanted permission to go "home:"

"Where were you born?"

"In Doublin, Sir."

"How long have you been in this country?"

"About ten years, Sir."

"Ever been naturalized?"

"Sure, Sir, I swore for a citizen two years ago."

"Very well, my friend, if you can swear for a citizen, you can fight for the country. This is your home now, and you don't need a passport to stay here."

THE PROVOST GUARD AND SOLDIERS ASTRAY.

The Provost Guard have arrested and sent to their regiments, in the last two days, about a hundred soldiers, not counting those belonging to regiments recruiting and forming in and about the City. The prospect of getting $5 for each deserter, has made the police lynx-eyed in discovering uniforms, and not a few delinquent shoulder-straps have been escorted to headquarters. In the cases of attaches of regiments in the City or recruiting here, the men are at first let off with an admonition to be provided with passes in future, or perhaps they are escorted to the recruiting office. Members of regiments at the seat of war, who are not provided with the proper passes, are taken to Governor's Island. The officers already begin to receive their rewards of $5 each for these deserters. The Provost-Marshal and *Deputies* are, however, not unfrequently lenient, and where a soldier presents an honest face and manner, are very apt to take his word of honor that he has lost his pass and will rejoin his regiment immediately.

RIOT IN BUFFALO.

Strike of Irish and German Stevedores—The Police Force Overpowered—Final Arrest of the Ringleaders.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

A very serious disturbance occurred yesterday afternoon on the docks, caused by the Irish and German stevedores demanding increased pay for their work, and preventing others from working at the old rates.

The rioters at one time overpowered the Police force.

Chief of Police DEULLARD and others of the force were severely injured.

Finally, a number of the ringleaders were arrested, but not until the revolvers of the Police Officers were used.

Two rioters were shot, but not dangerously wounded.

The Mayor ordered the militia under arms, but fortunately their services were not needed.

Funeral of Lieut. Temple Emmet.

The funeral of this gallant young officer took place at St. George's Church, in Astoria, yesterday afternoon, and was attended by a large concourse of people from that village and from this City. The services were conducted in the Episcopal form by the Pastor of the church, Rev. Dr. HARRIS, assisted by Rev. Mr. SAYRES, of Ravenswood. After reading appropriate passages from Scripture, the Pastor briefly addressed the congregation, and spoke of the deceased as one who had fallen in the glorious cause of defending law, justice, truth and government. No man could come to a more honorable end than in the defence of a cause such as our Government was now engaged in, and the highest teachings of Christianity authorized us to say of a man who gave up his life to such a cause that he died virtuously. There was not a man among us who should not willingly surrender his life, if need be, in defence of those great principles of law, justice and good government, for which we were now contending.

At the close of the services, the lid was removed from the coffin, and the large throng of people took a last look at the remains. The deceased was universally beloved by the people of Astoria, and there were many affecting tokens of grief at his early death. The remains were brought to this City and placed in the family vault in Second-street Cemetery. The funeral procession was met at the Thirty-fourth-street ferry by the officers of the Irish Brigade now present in the City, who escorted the remains of their late comrade to the cemetery. Lieut. EMMET, at the time of his death, belonged to the Staff of Brig.-Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, with whom he came on from the Army of the Potomac, on the recent visit of the General to this City. He was slightly wounded in the recent battles before Richmond, and when he came home he was suffering from a slight attack of typhoid fever, which assumed an aggravated form a few days after his arrival, and terminated in his death on Sunday morning last. He was in his 26th year.

On the breaking out of the present rebellion, he joined the Seventy-first Regiment of this City, and was in the battle of Bull Run. On the return of the Seventy-first, after the three months' service, he joined the Irish Brigade, as First Lieutenant in the Eighty-eighth Regiment. Since the transfer of the Army of the Potomac to the Peninsula, he has served on the Staff of Gen. MEAGHER, and has distinguished himself on several occasions by his gallantry and heroic daring.

The following letter, addressed to the father of young EMMET by Gen. MEAGHER after the recent battles, shows the esteem in which he was held by his commanding officer:

HEADQUARTERS IRISH BRIGADE,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
IN CAMP ON JAMES RIVER, VA., July 14, 1862.

MY DEAR MR. EMMET: It gratifies me exceedingly to report to you that not only has Lieut. EMMET escaped the dangers of the battle-field, and is this moment in the enjoyment of the best health and spirits, but that his conduct in every action in which the Irish Brigade was engaged was such as to revive in the minds and hearts of the soldiers of the brigade, and in the minds and hearts of all who were witnesses to his utter fearlessness and perfectly cool intelligence in the discharge of his duties, the memory of one whose heroism and self-sacrifice has rendered Ireland an object of admiration and love, the world over, notwithstanding all she has lost, and all that she has woefully incurred. You have, my dear Sir, the best and highest reason to be proud of your son. So have the Irish people in America; and for my part, I not only feel honored in having him a member of my staff and military household, but acknowledge myself greatly indebted and warmly grateful to him. Be so good as to present my most friendly respects and regards to Mrs. EMMET and the other members of your family. And believe me, my dear Sir, with the truest esteem, to be most faithfully your friend,

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding the Irish Brigade.

To THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, Esq., New-York.

A meeting of the residents of Astoria was held on Monday, Mr. MULLIGAN in the chair, at which appropriate eulogies upon the deceased were pronounced by Hon. JOHN D. TOWNSEND and S. SHELDON NORTON, Esq., and resolutions of respect to his memory and of condolence with his family were adopted.

The Prize Steamer Ludona at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

Arrived, prize steamer *Ladona*, captured by the *Unadilla*, while endeavoring to run up Ogechee River.

The *Ladona* is a valuable iron vessel, with a general cargo, from Nassau.

The prize is valued at $400,000.

Gen. Frank Patterson.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

Gen. FRANK PATTERSON, and one of his Aids, are passengers on board the steamer *Spaulding*, which arrived here to-day from the Peninsula.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Comfort.

Persons afflicted with Diarrhœa or Bowel Complaint will fail with delight J. C. RUSHTON'S Celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy, which has never failed in a single instance to give relief and effect a speedy cure. Prepared only by J. CLEMENT RUSHTON, No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

DIED.

ABRAMS.—At Ritchfield Springs, JOHN D. ABRAMS.
Notice of funeral in evening papers.

BRUSH.—At Fort Chester, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 10, WM. R. BRUSH, in the 61st year of his age.

BEDELL.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 11, Mrs. REBECCA M., wife of Abner K. Bedell, in the 30th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 311 6th-av., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BRIGHAM.—At his residence, in Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Aug. 10, JOHN C. BRIGHAM, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of the American Bible Society, in the 66th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Congregational Church, South 9th-st., near 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

CONKLING.—In Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 10, JOHN WEST, infant son of Daniel H. and Ada W. Conkling, aged 2 months and 25 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 92 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

CONGDON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Aug. 10, after a short illness, CHARLES ERNEST CONGDON, second son of Charles Congdon, and Graduate of Columbia College of the Class of 1862, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of his father, No. 87 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Providence for interment.

DINANT.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 11, Mrs. SARAH DINANT, relict of the late Lewis C. Dinant.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 152 West 50th-st., near 8th-av., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ California papers please copy.

FRENCH.—In Williamstown, Mass., on Wednesday, Aug. 6, of diphtheria, MARY EMERSON, daughter of Rev. J. Clement and Mary A. French, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 1 year and 9 months.

KOLLMEYER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 12, MARY AMANDA, daughter of Alfred B. and Josephine Kollmeyer, aged 5 months and 16 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, 92d-st., near 3d-av., on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

LEFFERTS.—In Bedford, Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 11, Col. JAMES LEFFERTS, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Clove Road, corner Fulton-av., on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MANDEVILLE.—In this City, on Sunday night, Aug. 10, MARY, sister of the late William Mandeville, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 62 Charles-st., on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MEADE.—In Patchogue, L. I., on Monday morning, Aug. 11, of consumption, TILLIE, third daughter of Abraham B. and Esther H. Meade, and niece of the late Judge Hertell.

"She sleeps in Jesus."

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of her father, No. 300, West 22d-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 12, THOMAS MARTIN, aged 58 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his brothers, Edward and Andrew, and his sons-in-law, Peter Lynch and James Donohue, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 67 East 28th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

PENDLETON.—In Woodbury, L. I., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 12, of typhoid fever, contracted at Washington, GEORGE L. PENDLETON, aged 19 years, 8 months and 7 days.

His remains will be interred in Cypress Hills.

POWELL.—In Farmingdale, L. I., on Second Day, 11th, 8th month, RICHARD S. POWELL, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Fourth day, 13th inst., from his late residence, at 10 o'clock A. M., and from Bethpage Meeting-house at 11 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 8 o'clock train from Hunter's Point, on Fourth day morning, at Farmingdale depôt.

TIMPSON.—In this City, on Monday evening, Aug. 11, of Summer complaint, HENRY E. DAVIES, youngest son of Edward and Sarah E. Timpson, aged 14 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 170 West 50th-st.

WINNE.—At Palatine Bridge, N. Y., on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 10, HELENA SPRAKER, wife of Richard Winne, of New-York, and daughter of Livingston Spraker, Esq.

WHITE.—In Goshen, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 11, KENNETH, only child of C. George and Mary Frances White, of this City, aged 11 months and 6 days.

His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

WHITE.—Suddenly, on Monday, Aug. 11, Mrs. ANN E., widow of the late William White, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from M. E. Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts., on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

OBITUARY.—*Whereas*, It has pleased Almighty God in his Divine Providence to take from among us our beloved brother in the Delta-Phi, AUGUSTUS F. KING; therefore,

Resolved, That, although bowing with resignation to His will, we deeply deplore the loss of that brother, who was dear to us all, and beloved by all who knew him.

Resolved, That we do extend our most heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family of the deceased in the loss they have sustained.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days; and, further,

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed in three of the daily papers, and a copy of them be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 379.—Aug. 12, 1862.
53, 43, 9, 46, 66, 2, 16, 60, 72, 5, 3, 32.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 380.—Aug. 12, 1862.
13, 24, 57, 66, 70, 43, 14, 34, 58, 3, 48, 51.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 327.—Aug. 12, 1862.
50, 74, 27, 72, 47, 39, 12, 33, 70, 18, 54, 56.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 301.—Aug. 12, 1862.
32, 2, 52, 77, 14, 57, 59, 66, 41, 24, 48, 56.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

WHAT HAS JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE DONE?

It has cured GOITRE or Swelled Neck.
It has cured CANCER and SCHIRRUS TUMORS.
It has cured complicated diseases.
It has cured DISEASE OF THE HEART.
It has cured DROPSY and WATERY SWELLINGS.
It has cured WHITE SWELLINGS.
It has cured DYSPEPSIA and LIVER COMPLAINT.
It has removed Enlargement of the ABDOMEN and of the Ovaries and Bones and Joints.
It has cured ERYSIPELAS and Skin Diseases.
It has cured BOILS and CARBUNCLES.
It has cured GOUT, RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA.
It has cured FUNGUS HEMATODES.
It has cured MILK or WHITE LEG.
It has cured MERCURIAL Diseases.
It has cured SCALDHEAD.
It has cured ERUPTIONS on the Skin.
It has cured SCROFULA, or King's Evil.
It has cured ULCERS of every kind.
It has cured Diseases of the KIDNEYS & BLADDER.
It has cured CHOREA, or St. Vitus' Dance, and many other Nervous Affections.
It has cured LEPROSY, SALT RHEUM, and TETTER.
It has cured thousands of Female Complaints.

This well-known remedy acts by entering into the circulation and passing with the blood (which it purifies) into every tissue and fibre of the body, so that, no matter what is the nature of the disease, nor where located, it is sure to be reached and expelled from the system.
Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway,
And by Druggists generally.

FIRE.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1862.

MESSRS. MARVIN & CO.,
No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.:
GENTS: My entire store and stock of goods were consumed in the fire of yesterday; but my books, contained in one of your safes, were entirely preserved, very much to my satisfaction, I can assure you. I should think the intense fire through which my safe passed would convince any skeptic of the reliability of your safes.
CHAS. W. BAKER.

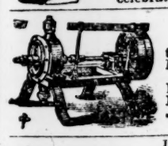
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1862.

MESSRS. MARVIN & CO.,
No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.
GENTS: Our books and papers are all safe, preserved through the extremely hot fire of yesterday in one of your invaluable fire-proofs. After seeing our books and papers, no one will doubt the ability of your safes to preserve their contents in any fire. Our safe was on the second story, and fell through to the cellar, where it remained in the burning ruins 36 hours.
E. C. WHITE.

THE ABOVE WERE IN THE RECENT FIRE IN BEEKMAN AND WILLIAM STREETS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND SAFES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.



CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP,

Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.
J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE.

Parties holding fifty or more Coupons on United States three-years' 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, due the 18th of August, are required to hand them in for examination at least three days prior to said date, with schedules of the denominations, numbers, &c. If they prefer it, they may do so at once. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at this office.

The Coupons (which should be numerically arranged) will be examined, and checks given out on the 18th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.
JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
MR. AND MRS. FLORENCE IN TWO PIECES.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 17th.
To commence with the new roaring local piece,
THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.
MR. FLORENCE as.....BILL WILLIAMS
To conclude with the great burlesque,
ELY O'CONNOR.
Mr. W. J. FLORENCE as.....The Colleen Bawn
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE as.....Myles-na-Coppaleen

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A VOICE FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD.
Benefit of the Union Home and School, 75th-st. and 11th-av., first Floral Festival Exhibition, with five hundred children, on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 14. For particulars see programme.

30,000 PERSONS CURED

OF DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY, BY
Dr. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT.
It never fails. Only 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.
Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

MILITARY.

DON'T ENLIST

Until you have examined the inducements offered by
THE MONITORS,
a company forming under the auspices of some of the first citizens of New-York. It is to be attached to Col. GURNEY'S Regiment, First National Volunteers, and commanded by Capt. WM. HOWLAND, who unites the qualities of a thorough soldier and Christian gentleman.
The inducements offered in way of bounties equal those of any other company.
Headquarters, No. 368 Broadway.
N. B.—None but men of respectability wanted.

NOTICE.

All those who want to go to Gen. FRANZ SIGEL'S CORPS, are hereby invited to join, at once, my regiment. The following letter will explain my position:
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.
Col. Elias Peissner, New-York:
COLONEL: I am authorized by the Secretary of War to assure the Governor of New-York that three regiments of infantry raised in this State will be assigned to the First Corps d'Armée, Army of Virginia, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Franz Sigel.
Gov. Morgan has authorized me to assure you that your regiment, the Fifth Senatorial District Regiment, will be so assigned.
Very respectfully,
GEORGE G. LYON,
Captain and Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Sigel.
My regiment is the only new one in this City which will be attached to Gen. Sigel's command.
The Fifth Senatorial District is prepared to aid me in all my efforts, and pledges its honor for the welfare of the families of my recruits.
Come forward at once, for the regiment must and will be completed in the next ten days.
I have already over 500 men in camp.
ELIAS PEISSNER.
Colonel Commanding Fifth Senatorial Dist. Reg.
Headquarters, Lincoln Hall, No. 169 East Houston-st.

THE NEW BOUNTIES ARE NOW ALL PAID.

$90, IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAY.
$25 OF IT IN CASH, SOON AFTER SWEARING IN.
$25 OF IT WHEN THE COMPANY IS FULL.
$40 OF IT WHEN THE REGIMENT IS FULL.
RELIEF TICKETS, WORTH $3 A WEEK, given immediately to families.
Uniforms at once, and good quarters on Staten Island, with fine bathing and fishing.
$100 BOUNTY, OR 160 ACRES OF LAND, at the end of the war, which will probably close within another year. $2 PAID DOWN to any one on bringing in a recruit, when he swears in.
Experienced officers and the best of treatment guaranteed.
One Lieutenant, two Sergeants and thirty men still wanted for Company I, Stanton Legion, Col. WM. H. ALLEN.
Apply at No. 183 Essex-st., New-York, to
Capt. WM. W. BADGER,
First Lieutenant, CHARLES LIVINGSTON.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.

HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY.
Col. P. J. CLAASSEN Commanding.
FIFTY DOLLARS CASH TO EACH RECRUIT joining my command. Men of New-York, your bleeding country calls upon you to rally to her succor. Now is your time to show to the world that it does not require a draft within the Union lines to crush this gigantic rebellion. Come forward, one and all, to the call of your country.
Fifty dollars cash will be paid you at once. Thus all excuse on account of family destitution is done away with. In addition, relief tickets issued at once to families.
$13 to $25 pay in advance.
$2 hand money.
Forty cents per day commutation of rations. Clothing of the best material. Forsake all! Yes! even your mothers, your sweethearts, sisters, wives, and come and meet with a soldier's reward. "Victory and glory" await you.
E. P. DOHERTY, Captain,
Late Lieutenant U. S. Sharpshooters,
No. 81 Nassau-st.
DANIEL C. MAYONEHAN, First Lieutenant.
J. H. GOODELL, Second Lieutenant.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

AMERICANS, TO THE FRONT RANK!
JARED MAXON having been duly authorized to raise a Company, it is presumed that there is a class of patriotic young men in New-York who desire to enlist in the service of their country, with the intent to render distinguished service in the field; and under officers who have a regard (in recruiting) to the selection of that class, as well as whose moral qualifications would render them agreeable companions in arms.
Such, and none others, are wanted immediately for this Company. Non-commissioned officers selected from the most efficient in the ranks. An advance, as bounty and pay of $90 will be paid to each recruit on or before being mustered into the service of the United States.
Pay and subsistence commences on enlistment.
All those desirous of enlisting are solicited to call and enroll themselves immediately, at the office, No. 395 West-st., corner of 16th-st.
Capt. J. MAXON, Recruiting Officer.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT—CORCORAN'S ZOUAVES.

FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.
JAMES C. BURKE, Colonel.
Co. H, (Capt. JOHN D. HEARN,) requires twenty more young men to complete its number. This being the only truly Irish regiment now organizing in the State, young Irishmen about to enlist had better join it, and serve under the green flag. The regiment is intended to be exclusively Irish.
Recruits enlisting in this company will receive
$100 from the United States.
$50 from the State of New-York.
$25 from the City and County.
$13, one month's pay in advance.
Of which, $90 will be paid down, on passing muster.
Recruiting office corner Leonard and Centre sts.
JOHN D. HEARN, Captain.
RICHAR

FROM PORT ROYAL AND FLORIDA.

Arrival of the U. S. Gunboat Isaac Smith.

The U. S. gunboat *Isaac Smith*, which left Port Royal on the evening of the 7th inst., arrived yesterday. She has been absent ten months, having sailed with the Port Royal Expedition in October last. During the gale which overtook the vessels of that Expedition, she suffered considerably, and by many was given up as lost; but she not only weathered it, but aided the transport *Governor*, towing her for a time, and finally, when the gale moderated, assisted in removing the marines of the *Sabine*. The *Isaac Smith* lost her battery, cut away her decks, and had the connecting-rod of the engine cracked during the gale. She anchored at Port Royal Nov. 4, and before anchoring was opened on by the rebel squadron under TATNALL. With the aid of other gunboats the rebel fleet was driven under the batteries. On the 5th, while making a reconnoissance, she was fired at and struck by a heavy shot from the batteries, which carried away her jib and stay. During the engagement of the 7th, she not only towed the *Vandalia*, but also worked her pivot rifled gun so that every shot took effect. She was struck but once during the fight—a round shot from Bay Point carrying away the fore gaff.

On the 1st of December she was sent to St. Helena Sound, and for two months, aided by the sloop *Dale*, maintained the paper blockade so effectually that not a vessel got into that rat-hole.

She participated in the expedition that cut off Fort Pulaski from Savannah, and on that occasion engaged the rebels, who were endeavoring to reinforce the fort, for upwards of an hour.

From thence she aided in the seizure of Fernandina and St. Mary's, and was also at the taking of Jacksonville. In the middle of March she took possession of San Augustine, holding it until it was turned over to the army. While there, she dispatched her boats to Matanzas Inlet, eighteen miles to the southward, and seized a schooner that had just run the blockade.

On May 1, she went to the St. John's River, and was constantly moving up and down, preventing the enemy from erecting batteries. On one occasion, when nearly one hundred miles up the river, she was fired into by a cavalry company concealed in the woods. Her bulwarks were pierced in every direction, but not a person injured. She remained on duty for three months in the river, and finally was ordered to Port Royal, and thence here for repairs. On leaving Port Royal, she landed her heavy battery of eight 8-inch guns on the *Vermont*, retaining only her Parrot 30-pounder. She also transferred fifty of her crew. During her absence, she has not lost a person by sickness, and although she has been under fire five times, has not had any one injured.

List of officers—JONAH CHOLSOM, Commander; John A. Dick, Master; Robt. Farr, Master; W. A. Dockray, Master; G. A. Sweet, Assistant Surgeon; T. Q. Hill, Paymaster; Tucker, Chief Engineer; Turner, First Assistant; Barry, Second Assistant; Howland, Third Assistant.

The Episcopal Church at the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 4th of July, 1857, a Conference was held on Look-Out Mountain, near Chattanooga, Tenn., of the Southern Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and clerical and lay delegates from the Southern Dioceses, for the purpose of taking measures for the establishment of a grand Southern University. The movement had its origin with Bishop POLK, of Louisiana, now a General in the Confederate Army. An account of this meeting was soon after published in a pamphlet, and widely circulated. I gather the following statements from this pamphlet, and append some extracts from Bishop OTEY's oration.

A large number of the prominent churchmen of the South was present. Solemn services were held—the 100th Psalm, the "Te Deum" and "Gloria in Excelsis" sung—a portion of the Scripture appropriate to the occasion read, sermons preached, addresses delivered, the Declaration of Independence rehearsed, and a flag presented, whose staff, we are told, grew by the grave of WASHINGTON, was cut by the hand of FILLMORE, and given to the owner by Gen. SCOTT, and whose banner had waved in the breezes of Europe and Asia—on the heights of Sinai and amid the sacred localities of Jerusalem. Right Rev. Bishop OTEY, of Tennessee, was the orator of the day. The "Star Spangled Banner" prefaced, and "Hail Columbia" followed his speech. Referring to the fact that in some quarters this movement had been regarded as sectional, and dangerous to peace and unity, he says:

"We affirm that our aim is eminently national and patriotic, and as such should commend itself to every lover of his country. We rear this day an altar, not of political schism, but an 'altar of witness' that we are of one faith and one household. We contemplate no strife, save a generous rivalry with our brethren, as to who shall furnish to this great Republic the truest men, the truest Christians, and the truest patriots."

Again he says: "These facts discountenance the idea that Southern men, in devising the plan of a Southern University, have contemplated evil to the Union. We regard this University as an institution of conservatism; we consider that its influence will be used to still the waters of agitation, to quench the flames of strife, and by diffusing intelligence sanctified by piety, to bind the discordant elements of party into a Union stronger than steel, and firmer than adamant.

For my brethren in the Episcopate, and for myself, I repel the suspicion to which imaginary fears have given birth. Will the sons of those who fought and bled in the cause of liberty, lift a voice or hand against the Union of these States? There are some of us here to-day in whose veins flows the blood of men who fought in almost every battle, from Saratoga to the disastrous repulse at Savannah, and the crowning victory at Yorktown. And when we shall be found, under the cloak of religion, hatching treason against the Union of these States, may desolation roll its wave over our habitations, and our names be swallowed up in infamy!"

Alas! how speedily is this solemn imprecation having its fulfillment! C.

NEWBURGH, Monday, Aug. 11, 1862.

No Colored Officer in the Third New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an article in your paper of the 7th inst., in which it is stated that a "colored man" is an officer in the Third New-York Volunteers. This statement I wish to deny, as far as this regiment is concerned, and not only that, but I am proud to say that there is not an officer in this regiment but would resign, if such an appointment should be made. Neither do I think that there is an enlisted man in the regiment that would serve in the ranks with a negro. S. M. ALVORD,

Colonel Commanding Third Infantry, N. Y. V.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD INFANTRY, N. Y. V., Suffolk, Va., Aug. 9, 1862.

PERSONAL.

—Col. Weir, of the Indian Expedition, who was put under arrest by his junior, Col. Salomon, publishes a card in the Western papers defending himself. He says: "Until interrupted by Col. Salomon's munity, I had not only succeeded in capturing Col. Clarkson, and breaking up his regiment, commissioned by Gen. Van Dorn to destroy the Santa Fé trade; driven Rains from his position threatening Southwest Missouri; reduced the whole Cherokee Nation to a restoration of their treaty relations with the United States; conquered the country to the Arkansas River; but was in the act of destroying the rebel force south of that river, under Gen. Cooper. Had I not been thus interrupted, there would at this moment have been no respectable body of the enemy north of Red River, except the army of Hindman. The results of such successes must be apparent. The trade of the Indian Country, hitherto diverted to Fort Smith, would have been brought here and to St. Louis. Arkansas and Texas would have been threatened on their frontier, and the conscription now being used to reinforce Hindman effectually checked, while the Indians would have been converted from enemies into friends. Salomon's plan, however, was to run,—mine to attack. A court-martial will determine which was the most proper; but, in the meantime, I would respectfully request that the results to flow from the advance of our arms to Red River be not undervalued."

The following Americans are registered at Gun & Co.'s American News Rooms, London, Eng., for the week ending Aug. 2, 1862:

Hudson G. Wolfe, Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., T. R. Batley, Jr., S. A. Main, T. Hiller, R. Williams, S. Jesurin, H. Bartine, W. H. Morrison, E. Parmly, Rev T. L. Cuyler, P. Strahan, Rev. C. W. Bolton and wife, Rev. W. T. Sabine, Rev. W. S. Boardman, New-York; Robert J. Burbank and wife, Albert Bailard, Geo. E. Johnson, J. L. Higginson, Boston; C. Pitt, Maine; H. Coultas, S. Gimber, Philadelphia; D. Thompson, Keene, N. H.; Asa Cushman, Providence, R. I.; P. MacFarlane, Chicago; J. S. Hager, A. M, Griffing, San Francisco; T. E. Jenkins, Louisville, Ky.; E. W. Pratt, Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. L. M. Kearney and daughter, St. Louis; Byron Bode, West Indies; M. W. Watson, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Charles Mayo, Jubilee, Ill.; T. V. Johnston, Chas. Eastmead, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

—Judge Buck seems to be losing his popularity in Missouri. The Kansas City *Journal of Commerce*, noticing an address recently delivered in that town by the Judge, says: "He contented himself with denouncing Gen. Curtis, who had arrested him, and declaring himself ready to fight any Confederate States," which the audience considered an insult in itself. He was interrupted, told that there was no such class of men recognized as respectable in this community. He was hissed, stamped, groaned and 'promptly suppressed.' He left the house amid the jeers and jostlings of men who were determined to hear no treason talked in Kansas City. The sympathizers, who were present in large force, fled precipitately, leaving their champion to find his way to his hotel alone, where his slumbers were shortly afterward sweetened by the *melodious* strains of one of those peculiar serenades known as a *charivari*, which also paid a complimentary visit to the printing establishment where the Judge's hand-bills were struck off."

—The following card, which appears in the Chicago *Evening Journal*, tells its own story:

"It appears in the newspapers that Mr. Wendell Phillips stated at a public meeting, in Boston, that the "management" of the Illinois Central Railroad had said to him that Gen. McClellan could not say No! Indirectly similar remarks are attributed to us in relation also to the President.

We, the undersigned, Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, *declare that we do not know Wendell Phillips—have never exchanged a word with him; have never had any communication with him,—in fact, have never seen him.*

W. H. OSBORN, President.
J. M. DOUGLAS, Resident Director.
W. R. ARTHUR, General Sup't.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9, 1862.

—The members of Gen. Rosecrans' Staff during the campaign in Western Virginia have procured a beautiful silver service, consisting of a splendid pitcher and two goblets, which they design presenting to their former commander. The pitcher is inscribed as follows:

"Presented to Brig.-Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, U. S. A., by the members of his Staff, on retiring from the command of the Department of Western Virginia, headquarters Wheeling, Virginia, March 28, 1862."

The goblets are inscribed simply with the name of "Brig.-Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, U. S. A."

The service cost about $300.

—Commodore Foote was captured by the Philadelphians on Monday, just as he was leaving for New-York. He addressed the crowd in a neat and patriotic speech, briefly reviewing the progress of the present war, and giving it as his opinion that, should the North now unite in one grand effort, secession must soon become a thing of the past. The Commodore spoke for some minutes, almost every sentence which fell from his lips being received with tremendous bursts of applause.

—Right Rev. Bishop Timon, who has been attending the Convocation of Roman Catholic Bishops at Rome for the purpose of canonizing the Japanese martyrs, had an enthusiastic reception upon his arrival at Buffalo on Saturday evening last. The several Catholic Associations turned out in force to receive him.

—B. F. Cutter, of Charlestown, Mass., who was arrested on a charge of treason in having been under arms against the national Government, has been examined and committed until Sept. 23, to await orders from Washington.

—Charles Cummings, editor of the Brattleboro (Vt.) *Phœnix*, for four years past the Clerk of the House of Representatives, has enlisted for the war in the Windham County Company for the Eleventh Regiment.

—Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who returned from New-Orleans by the *Connecticut*, reached his home in Baltimore on Sunday. C. Roselius, Esq., an eminent member of the New-Orleans bar, accompanied him.

—The Syracuse papers state that Hon. E. B. Morgan is rapidly recovering from his late severe illness. On Friday he was able, for the first time in three weeks, to leave his home.

—Among the passengers for Europe by the *Saxonia*, on Saturday, was Mr. A. L. Holley, the distinguished civil engineer. He goes, we understand upon public service.

—The Wisconsin papers are discussing the question whether Senator Doolittle, of that State, is or has been a candidate for State Senator.

—Rev. D. L. Geer has resigned the pastorate of the First Independent Christian Church.

—Gov. Andrew has been visiting the camp-meeting at Martha's Vineyard.

Obituary.

LIEUT. C. STUART WEBSTER.

Lieut. C. Stuart Webster, of the Fifteenth New-York Volunteers, who died at New-Haven on Saturday, was well known in this City, where he was engaged in the insurance agency business at the time the war broke out. He was a grandson of the great lexicographer, Noah Webster, and a great grandson, through his mother, who was a Custis, of Martha Washington. One who knew him well, describes Lieut. Webster as having been a man of fine attainments, of great energy of character, brave almost to recklessness, and yet in his social habits as gentle and winning as a child. His qualifications as a civil engineer were of a superior grade, and it was largely owing to his skill and sleepless energy that the Chickahominy was spanned by those half dozen bridges over which our army passed on their way toward Richmond. In all the land engineering work that preceded the famous seven days' battle, as well as in the terrible work of the battle itself, Lieut. WEBSTER sustained his full share, and, although he escaped wounds on the field, he, nevertheless, through constant exposure, night and day, on that field, contracted the disease which resulted in his death.

It is worthy of notice, as a melancholy coincidence, that Eugene Webster, the elder brother of Lieut. W., participated in the same battle, but on the opposite side, he being a member of the rebel Gen. LEE's staff. Eugene, as already known, was killed in that battle. He was a graduate of West Point, and a resident of Richmond at the time the war commenced. The two brothers were the only children of Wm. G. Webster, of New-Haven.

DEATH OF REV. DR. BRIGHAM.

Rev. Dr. BRIGHAM, for many years senior Corresponding Secretary of the American Bible Society, died yesterday, in Williamsburgh. Dr. BRIGHAM was born in 1794, in New-Marlborough, Berkshire County, Mass.; he graduated at Williams College in 1819, and at Andover in 1822. He was elected Assistant Secretary of the American Bible Society for Domestic Correspondence in 1826, and Secretary in May, 1828, consequently he has been an officer of the Society for upwards of thirty-six years, and during that long period had the affection of all his associates. Previous to his connection with the American Bible Society, Dr. BRIGHAM was the agent of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and resided in South America. Here he was the friend of the Bible. He visited the Republics of Buenos Ayres, Chili, Peru, Columbia, and Mexico, in each of which he distributed Spanish Scriptures.

It is a remarkable fact that the two chief officers of the American Bible Society have died within a few months—the President, Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, and its senior Secretary, Dr. BRIGHAM. The decease of Dr. BRIGHAM was caused by an attack of dysentery, which was very severe, but of short duration.

The funeral is to take place on Wednesday, at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 3 South Eighth-street, Williamsburgh, (East Brooklyn.)

NEW-JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The seventh annual exhibition of the New-Jersey Agricultural Society will be held at Newton in September. Premiums are offered ranging from $3 to $10 for the best specimens of bulls, cows and heifers, of the following breeds: Darbons, Devons, Herefords, Ayrshires and Alderneys; also, for the best cattle without regard to blood. The best sample of milch cow will be awarded $15. Working oxen and steers, also, are to receive an award varying from $3 to $10. Horses, mules and jacks, come in the second class, and the best stallions of two, three, four, five, six years, and older, up to twelve, the best teams of geldings, and mares of similar ages, trotting horses, will receive a reward of $10; others, possessing merit, less amounts, from $5 to $8. The best lots of fat sheep, long-wooled and middle-wooled, and best native blacks, receive the award of $10; second best, generally $5 each. Swine—the best, $8; second best, $5. The different varieties of poultry are offered $3; second-class, $2. Turkeys, ducks, geese, Guinea fowls, pea fowls, pigeons and rabbits, are included in a similar category.

LAW REPORTS.

Domestic Difficulties—The Custody of a Child.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The People ex rel. Mary C. Parker vs. *Denniston R. Parker.*—In August, 1849, the respondent, Denniston R. Parker, and his wife, the relator herein, owing to divers unhappy disputes and differences, entered into an agreement that they would live separate and apart from each other during their natural lives, and that the husband should allow to his wife the sum of $2 50 per week. It was also stipulated between them that the wife should have the custody of their two children, Irene, aged eleven, and Amelia, aged seven, and that the husband should not meddle with or see them except on the first Saturday of each month. It is alleged that, contrary to the provisions of this agreement respondent enticed away from its mother the child Irene, and is now detaining her, as alleged, at a public boarding-house, a place improper for the residence of a female child; upon which statement a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued to Denniston R. Parker to produce the child, returnable Aug. 12, at 10½ o'clock. On the return day, the respondent appeared with the child, and set up numerous instances of ill-treatment, such as beating the child, &c., by its mother, denying any enticement on his part. After examination by the Judge, and hearing counsel for relator and respondent, it was ordered that the further hearing upon the writ and the matters in issue thereon be adjourned to the 16th day of September, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, and in the meantime that the child be committed to the custody of the wife, with permission to the respondent to visit her at all reasonable times and places.

A. K. Dyott for relator; F. A. Talmadge for respondent.

Decisions.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Pacific Mutual Insurance Company vs. *John A. Machado—Same* vs. *Henry M. Beams et al.*—Motion denied, with leave to defendant to renew the motion on explaining the reason of omitting the judgment of the plaintiffs from the list of judgment debts, and the other matters set up by plaintiffs in their opposing affidavits affecting the validity of the discharge.

George W. Ridgway vs. *Frances Ridgway.*—Memoranda for counsel.

Sheldon Burwell vs. *Thomas Fisher et al.*—Motion granted, unless plaintiff pay the rent due on May 1, 1862, in which case the motion is denied.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Worth-street—Petition of George Fisher and others.—The tenant is entitled to payment for damages of the building. Report confirmed in other respects, and order to direct payment accordingly.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barbour.

Straub vs. *Straub.*—The plaintiff's motion for allmony granted—the defendant to pay to the plaintiff or her attorney, every week, the weekly allowance of $3 during the pendency of the suit. The other part of the motion for counsel fee to plaintiff's attorney is denied, with leave to renew it on affidavits herein, and such other affidavits as plaintiff should be advised to present.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1862—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are steady and in fair demand at $6 81@$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 for Pearls.

COFFEE—The market is very quiet, but holders generally are demanding full previous rates.

COTTON—The demand is more active for consumption, and the market is quite firm. Sales of 1,500 bales Middling Uplands and Gulfs at 47½c.@48c.

FISH—Dry Cod are rather quiet; sales of 1,000 quintals, at $4 37½@$4 50 for St. George's; Mackerel are steady, and in moderate request; sales of 350 bbls., at $7 50 for small No. 1 Mass., and $6 50 for No. 2 do.; No. 3 do. are scarce. Box Herring are firm; sales of 2,500 boxes, at 28c.@30c. for scaled, and 20c.@21c. for No. 1.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour is without essential change. The demand is fair, mainly for export. The arrivals are fair. Trade brands are very dull and heavy at the close. The sales are 18,400 bbls. at $4 80@$5 for Superfine State and Western; $5 10@$5 25 for Extra State; $5 30@$5 40 for Fancy State; $5 15@$5 30 for the low grades of Western Extra; $5 45@$5 55 for shipping brands of round hoop Extra Ohio, and $5 60@$6 25 for Trade brands. Canadian Flour is steady and in fair demand, mainly for export; sales of 1,600 bbls., at $5 10@$5 30 for the low grades of Extra, and $5 40@$6 25 for Trade brands. Southern Flour is in good demand, especially family brands, which are wanted for South America; sales of 2,600 bbls., at $5 20@$5 80 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 90@$7 for Trade brands. Rye Flour is steady and in limited request; sales of 175 bbls., at $3@$4 30. Corn Meal is firm, and in fair demand; sales of 700 bbls., at $3 50 for Fairfax and Brandywine.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is quiet, for the want of assortment, and rather easier, influenced by an advance in the rates of ocean freights. The arrivals are small. The sales are 106,070 bushels, and consist of 13,400 bushels Chicago Spring, at $1 10¾@$1 17; 13,900 bushels Racine Spring, at $1 18@$1 20; 37,400 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1 18@$1 22; 25,800 bushels Amber Iowa, &c., at $1 22@$1 23½; 2,300 bushels good old White Michigan, at $1 42; 270 bushels fair White Kentucky, at $1 52, and 13,000 bushels Red Western, at $1 33@$1 34. Barley and Barley Malt remain very quiet. Oats are in good demand, and are firm. Sales of Western and Canadian at 47c.@49c., and State at 49c.@50c. Rye is quiet, yet firm, at 77c.@79c. for Western, and 83c.@84c. for State. Corn is in active demand, and is irregular; sound is scarce and firm, but unsound is very plenty, and lower; sales of 160,000 bushels, at 45c.@51c. for unsound; 52c.@56½c. for Eastern Mixed, and 57c.@58c. for shipping do.

HAY—The supply is light, and the market is firm; sales of 900 bales at 65c.@70c. ₰ 100 lbs. for shipping.

HOPS—The market is quiet, but the stock and receipts are alike moderate, and prices rule steadily. Sales of 50 bales New at 15c.@20c., as to quality, and 20 bales growth of 1860 at 6c.

LATH—Are in moderate demand, but prices favor the buyer. Sales of 230,000 Eastern at $1 10, 3 mos., and some sales are reported even lower, which we cannot trace.

LIME—Common Rockland is steady and in better request. Sales of 1,000 bbls. at 55c., cash. Lump is quiet at 90c.

LUMBER—Eastern Spruce and Pine Lumber are steady and in moderate request at $10 50@$12 50. Sales of 60 tons Hackmatac ship knees at $12 cash.

MOLASSES—Is very quiet, but in the absence of sales prices are nominally unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Are in limited request, owing to the meagre supply offering and the extravagant prices prevail.

OILS—Crude Whale is lower, and in fair request at the decline; sales of 4,000 bbls. at the East, at 56c. @60c. per gal., cash, as to quality. Crude Sperm is dull, and somewhat heavy; sales of 250 bbls., on private terms. Other kinds are firm and in moderate request.

PROVISIONS—Pork arrives more freely, and the market is rather dull and easier at the close; sales of 650 bbls., at $9 87@$10 for Prime, and $11 25@$11 44 for Mess. Beef is in fair request, and in the absence of arrivals of moment prices are quite steady; sales of 160 bbls, at $13 50@$14 for Plain Mess, and $14 75@$15 12½ for Extra. Beef Hams and Bacon are dull and nominal. Cut Meats are firm and in good request; sales of 370 hhds. and tcs., at 3½c.@4c. for Shoulders, and 5¾c.@6¾c. for Hams. Lard is in fair demand, and a shade firmer; sales of 670 bbls. and tcs., at 8½c.@9¾c., the latter rate for choice. Butter is in light supply, especially choice, as most of that coming forward is in poor condition, owing to the excessively hot weather; the market, therefore, is quite firm, with a good demand for choice State, in firkins, at 17c.@18c.; fair to good do., at 15c.@16c. Western Reserve Ohio is firmer, and sells readily at 14c.@15c.; Middle and Southern do. is selling at 10c.@13c. Cheese is active, at 7c.@8¾c. for good to choice State, and 6c.@7½c. for choice and extra Ohio.

RICE—The market is quiet but steady, at 7½c.@7¾c. for fair to good, and 8c.@8¾c. for prime quality.

SALT—The market is less active for ground Liverpool and Turks Island, but prices are firm at $1 17 for the former from store, and 32c.@33c. for the latter. Liverpool fine is quiet, yet firm.

SEEDS—The demand for Clover Seed is light, at 8½c.@9c. Timothy Seed is quiet, at $2 ₰ bushel. Rough Flax Seed is salable, at $2 a $2 15 ₰ bushel of 56 lbs.

SPICES—Pepper is in good request; sales of 3,800 bags on private terms.

SUGARS—Are in improved demand, and the market is quite firm, especially for New-Orleans; the sales embrace 1,600 hhds., at 8c. for Cuba Muscovado, and 8c.@11c. for New-Orleans.

TALLOW—The market is quiet, but firm; sales of 30,000 lbs., at 10¾c.@10¾c. for Western, and 10¾c.@10¾c. for City.

TOBACCO—The market is quiet, owing to the warm weather and the irregularity of exchange, which prevents exporters from operating to any extent; sales of 163 hhds. Kentucky, at 10¾c.@18c., and 52 cases Seed Leaf, at 13c.

WHISKY—Is in moderate request, and the market is steady. Sales of 650 bbls. at 30½c.@31c. for Ohio, and 30c. for State.

FREIGHTS—Are fairly active for Breadstuffs to Great Britain, and rates are firmer, particularly for Grain. To Liverpool the engagements are 80,000 bushels Wheat, at 11d.@11¾d., in bulk and bags; 2,500 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d., and 4,000 do. do. omitted in our last, at 3s.@3s. 3d.; 200 hhds. Shoulders, at 37s. 6d.; 40 hhds. Tallow, at 30s. To London, 13,000 bushels Wheat, at 13d; 1,500 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 10½d.@4s.; 400 tcs. Lard, at 37s. 6d. To Glasgow, 32,500 bushels Wheat at 13d., in bags; 50 tons tallow at 40s. Charters are an American schooner, of 183 tons, with coal from Coalbay, Cape Breton, to New-York, at $3 75 ₰ ton; a brig of 155 tons and one of 177 tons, with coal from Laguna, Cape Breton, to New-York, at $3 62½ ₰ ton; a brig of 1,200 bbls. capacity to the West Indies and back, at $1,300, and the Spanish vessel *Devinet* to Tarragona, with staves, on private terms.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

Stocks firm and active. Pennsylvania State Fives, 87½; Reading Railroad, 29½; Morris Canal, 41½; Long Island Railroad, 17¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 47½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 7
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 9
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 13
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Australasian	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 16
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 20
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the Steamship *Australasian* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day (Wednesday,) at 8 o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....8 A. M. and 4:30 and 10¾ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE,
TWO VALUABLE FLOATING DOCKS
FOR RAISING AND REPAIRING VESSELS,

And leasehold premises, admirably situated for a shipyard, situated between Harsimus and South 7th sts., Jersey City. The large dock is 190 feet long—65 feet wide inside. It has a capacity of 1,500 tons, and 12 feet draft of water.

The small dock is 90 feet long—40 feet wide inside—has a capacity of 300 tons, and 8 feet draft of water.

The leasehold property, suitable for a ship-yard, is 150 feet wide by 400 feet deep, with a valuable pier and water front on the Hudson River.

On this property there is a building, including loft, office and stable, a blacksmith-shop and tool-shop.

The lease runs for ten years from the 1st day of November, 1859, at an annual rent of $3,000 for the first five years, and $3,500 for the last five years.

BENJAMIN G. CHAMBERS, Receiver,
At Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WEBBING LOOMS FOR SALE.

The fixtures, machinery and looms of a webbing manufactory, including spooler, quillers, bobbins, &c., are offered for sale. Part of the looms are new all iron frame, and in good order and ready to go into immediate operation, with a brisk demand for the goods. Inquire of C. M. WOODRUFF, Newark, N. J.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

BUSINESS CHANCE FOR AN EXEMPT.—The advertiser, proprietor of a profitable manufacturing business, long established, in view of liability of being drafted, wishes to associate with a man of character who will invest in same $1,600. Address P. E., Box No. 103 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN, WHO is capable of managing a highly profitable business, can learn of a rare opportunity to invest Five Thousand dollars without incurring any possible danger of loss. For further particulars address R. H., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE Phœnix Sugar Refinery, of Brooklyn; is in complete working order. For particulars, inquire of FRANCIS SKIDDY, No. 101 Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These Instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, No. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical pianomakers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Warerooms, 175 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

UPRIGHT SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS. —7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $275, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, AT OR NEAR THE HOboken Ferry, foot of Barclay-st., a PORTE-MONNAIE, containing note and papers—note No. 21, dated Feb. 27, 1862, for $300, and due Oct. 30, 1862, made by Child & Kitcham, to their order, and indorsed by them; of no use to any one but the owner, as payment has been stopped. The finder by returning the Porte-monnaie, and all the papers, to B. R. CIFILD, No. 62 Warren-st., will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

$25 REWARD.—LOST—ON AUG. 9, ABOUT 7½ o'clock in the morning, while going from the office of the TIMES to the *World* office—a black pocket-book, with elastic string around it, containing $95 in bills, two $20 City bills, the rest in $5 and $10 U. S. Treasury notes. The above reward will be paid by leaving it at the *World* office.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF RUNNING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING, Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, the cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.

ELGER'S Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

COAL, &C.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S,
SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL
COALS,
Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges
AT $6 00
PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL,
Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River. JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 266 Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 25 cents, (coin;) five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN Box No. 220, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A GERMAN GIRL, with good reference, wishes a situation as chamber or nursery-maid. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 Wooster-st., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference from her last employer's, where she has lived three years. Can be

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services as a Member of the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1863. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease on that date.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

ARMY SUBSTITUTES.—UNITED STATES ARMY SUBSTITUTE AND BANKING OFFICE.
The undersigned has completed arrangements for providing substitutes for persons who may be drafted into the army of the United States under the last order of the Secretary of War, Drafting commences Aug. 15.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Army and Navy Agent,
No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
URWICK & KING, Agents.

MILWAUKEE AND HORICON BONDS,
Milwaukee and Watertown Bonds,
Milwaukee City Bonds bought.
GEORGE K. SISTARE,
No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

DEMAND NOTES EOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE OSWEGO & SYRACUSE R. R. CO. EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.
A dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid on the 20th day of August instant. Stockholders residing in New-York City will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company: in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank: in Utica, at the Oneida Bank: in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others, at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 6, 1862.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; (said earned participating premiums amounting to $103,000;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., } No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 22d inst.
The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, } TREASURER'S OFFICE, } BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 9, 1862. }
DIVIDEND NO. 13.—THE PRESIDENT AND Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company payable 15th inst.
The transfer books will be closed till the 18th inst., inclusive. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company held August 8, 1862, a Dividend of Three per cent. was declared on common stock, payable on and after the 15th inst., at the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 168 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 15th.
A. H. FARNAM,
Treasurer and Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK, } No. 48 Wall, corner William-st., Aug. 7, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMpany have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. payable to stockholders or their representatives on the 9th August inst. JOHN A. STEWART,
Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE AND THE WAR.
Applications immediately filed, if accepted by the Medical Examiners, will entitle the applicant to policies of insurance on the following terms, viz.:
On the 30th day of September the NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will issue policies for the whole term of life, in sums not exceeding $3,000 on any one life, to all able-bodied, healthy men subject to military duty, at the usual rates of premium and 2½ per cent. extra for the chance of being drafted, and for actual service in the army.
Every person paying the Extra Premium of 2½ per cent. on the amount insured, will have the option of entering the service without further charge, thus providing for their families a handsome sum of money in case they fall in battle, or by disease. Or, in case they prefer to send a substitute, will be entitled to draw from the Company in money four times the amount of the Extra Premium paid. For instance: A person insuring for $3,000 would pay to the Company as Extra Premium $75, and in case he is drafted, and prefers to send a substitute, he will receive $300 towards paying for one. A person insuring for $2,000 would pay an Extra Premium of $50, and receive $200.
Persons who may desire to insure for any larger sum than $3,000, and not exceeding $10,000, and indicating at the time of insuring a determination to furnish a substitute in the event of being drafted, will, on the payment of the Extra Premium at the same rate, receive four times the sum thereof in money. The Extra Premium on $10,000 will be $250. They will draw $40,000. Applications for this kind of insurance should be made immediately, that the medical examinations may be carefully had on behalf of the Company, and before the time of drafting, as after that time the system will be in operation.
This rate of Extra Premium will only relate to draft No. 1, for 300,000 Militia between the ages of 18 and 45, ordered by the President. Should any further drafts be ordered, or any modification made, a new schedule of rates will be adopted.
Office 63 William-st., Chamber of Commerce Building, Room No. 22.
NEW-YORK, August 11, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For filling sunken lots on block bounded by Fortieth and Forty-first streets and Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and for a sewer in Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on north side of Fortieth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues; on west side of Eleventh avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; on both sides of Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 9, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, } August 6, 1862. }
NEW GRAND RESERVOIR.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given that the Croton water will be introduced into the New Grand Reservoir on TUESDAY, August 19, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.
The public are respectfully invited to witness the consummation of this great work, without further notice.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard. T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT polished Imitation Russia, "R G." American and English sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 115 Water-st., and No. 119 Beekman.

PROPOSALS.

COFFEE FOR THE NAVY.
NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1862.
Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Coffee," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for furnishing and delivering, on receiving ten days' notice, at the United States Navy-yard at Brooklyn, all the coffee which may be required for the use of the navy during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.
The coffee to be equal to the best Cuba, according to the sample at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and to be delivered there without extra charge.
Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

TO CONTRACTORS.
Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz.:
Sewer in Grand-street, from No. 445 to Sheriff street; trap-block pavement of Elm-street, between Duane and Reade streets, and crosswalks in Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.
Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPAN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, August 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, AUG. 6, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived until the 18th day of August, 1862, for furnishing the bricks, cement and sand, required for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct.
There will be required about 400,000 bricks, 5,000 barrels of Cement, 30,000 bushels of sand—but these quantities will be increased or diminished, as may be found necessary.
Five hundred barrels of cement are needed which will set very quickly, and entirely to the satisfaction of the Engineer.
Forms for proposals may be obtained at this office. They will be indorsed. "Proposals for Brick," "for Cement," or "for Sand," as the case may be, and directed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington." WM. R. HUTTON,
Chief Engineer.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, } No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1862. }
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for supplying the following articles of lumber, viz.:
100,000 feet 2-inch spruce plank.
75,000 feet 1-inch pine boards.
The above lumber to be of good merchantable quality, subject to inspection, and to be delivered on board such vessels as may be employed to transport it, which vessels will be placed at convenient locations for its shipment.
D. D. TOMPKINS, Asst. Quartermaster-Gen.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, } PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11, 1862. }
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for one thousand (1,000) army wagons. Bidders will state the shortest time of delivery. Proposals will be received for any portion of the above number. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed unreasonable, and those proposing to deliver them in the shortest time will have the preference. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, the whole to be delivered in Philadelphia, subject to inspection.
(Signed,) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, } WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862. }
WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.
Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, } WASHINGTON CITY, July 29, 1862. }
DOMESTIC NITRE.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office for supplying the navy with DOMESTIC NITRE, either crude or refined.
JOHN A. DAHLGREN,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance.
Times and *Evening Post* please copy, and send bills and receipts in duplicate, with copy of advertisement, to the Navy Agent, Washington, D. C., for payment.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL the 26th day of August, 1862, for the completion of the auxiliary pipe vault of the Washington Aqueduct.
Plans and specifications can be obtained at this office.
Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Pipe Vault," and addressed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, New-York, Aug. 8, 1862.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until the 23d instant, for supplying shipchandlery for the revenue cutters and boats on this station, for the remainder of the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1863. Lists of the articles required will be furnished, on application at this office.
HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train at Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:	
FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10,40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

THE BEST WATER WHEEL KNOWN.—Inquire of D. TALLCOT, Agent, No. 482 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 83 East 24th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Balm of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood in the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Bond-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which he has been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 5749 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—DE Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of Triesman No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 39 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 Bleecker-st. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 38 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

NOTICE—TO ALL WHO ARE ENTITLED TO pension under the new law, namely: all such as are disabled while in the service; widows of those having died or been killed; orphan children under 16 years; mothers who are dependent; and orphan sisters under 16 years, may procure it by calling or addressing us. New form ready. SOMES & BROWN, No. 2 Park-place, N. Y., and No 476 7th-st., Washington, D. C.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

SHINPLASTERS—EXCHANGE TICKETS—A large assortment of specimens at the lithographic establishment of FRED. MAYER & CO., No. 96 Fulton-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR,

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
	AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....70

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.
The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.
The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.
The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.
For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

STEAM
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL	FROM NEW-YORK,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,	TUESDAY, Sept. 9,
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 1.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	

First Cabin, from.....$110 to $155
Steerage, with superior accommodations, for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $80.
Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First or Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.
Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $55.
Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The first-class steamship
POTOMAC,
Capt. GEO. G. FLETCHER,
will leave pier No. 9, N. R., for New-Orleans, on THURSDAY, Aug. 14, at 12 o'clock M.
For passage only, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY, Aug. 16.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 23.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Aug. 30.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

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FOUR DAYS LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

No Trade Allowed Between the Rural Districts and the City.

Gen. Butler Dealing with the Newspapers.

The Bulletin Suppressed and the Picayune Temporarily Suspended.

GEN. PHELPS AND THE CONTRABANDS.

Our files of New-Orleans papers to Aug. 3 have come to hand. They furnish us the following interesting intelligence:

THE QUESTION OF TRADE.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE REBEL GEN. RUGGLES.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Aug. 1.

We have before us "a petition from the citizens of St. Tammany Parish, to be allowed to trade with New-Orleans." This petition is addressed to Gen. RUGGLES. Read it, and read RUGGLES' reply:

To Gen. Ruggles, commanding:

The undersigned, citizens or residents of St. Tammany Parish, La., respectfully beg leave to represent the following facts:

Our community is not an agricultural one, but has always been dependent on New-Orleans for food, supplied us in exchange for wood, bricks, lumber, etc. A sudden and total termination of this trade, especially without previous notice, would put us in danger of starvation.

We are aware that in time of war there should be no trade between belligerents, but there are exceptions to this as well as to all other general rules. An exception has already been made in favor of our citizens in New-Orleans, to the extent of furnishing them with flour. Our case, we conceive to be a much stronger one, as by the continuance of a limited traffic, such as heretofore existing, we obtain necessaries of life, in the shape of provisions, in exchange for mere conveniences, wood, lumber, &c., which are mere rubbish on our hands. The Southern Confederacy evidently gains by such an exchange. Again, we would call to your mind, General, the fact that immense stores of salt, medicines and other stores for our armies have come through this channel. Are we to voluntarily throw away an opportunity which the avarice of our enemy holds out and will continue to secure to us? We have no objection to such safe-guards being placed around such traffic as to make it *bona fide* advantageous to our side. We therefore petition you, General, to permit the continuance of a restricted trade within such limits as your prudence may suggest, and we recommend the bearer of this, Capt. PETER GENTILLICZ, as a proper person to receive your confidence in this matter—a man of strict integrity and unflinching loyalty.

M. B. Hand, L. M. Hand, James Duncan, Henry Kelsser, E. G. Barnitz, M. Kroger. Ruland Whiten, N. Galatas, M. Hoos, H. Selmer, J. E. Smith, Jas. T. Hosmer, Geo. Rebber, T. H. Gails, T. M. Hurst, Thos. Gillespie, N. Augustin, J. H. Ruddock, Wm. Bagby, H. Jones, Aug. Simon, S. B. Staples, R. M. Lenir, J. M. Thompson, W. Berkett, Thos. Sacroik, S. J. Leslie, Martine Lebeuf, J. M. Galatas, A. L. A. Bahan, T. Solomon, T. Negrett.

I certify the above to be a true copy.

L. D. SANDIDGE, C. S. A., A. A. A. and In'r Gen.

FIRST DIST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, TANGIPAHO, July 11, 1862.

To Messrs. M. Hand, Thos. Gillespie, and others, citizens of the Parish of St. Tammany:

GENTLEMEN—Your petition, asking permission to open trade with the enemies of your country, who now occupy New-Orleans and Baton Rouge, the commercial and political capitals of your State, has been received by Gen. RUGGLES, and I am directed by him to reply.

In doing so, I beg leave to call your attention to General Order No. 2, from these headquarters, and to paragraph 1 of General Order No. 9, from Department headquarters, prohibiting all intercourse and traffic with the enemy, or persons within his lines, and pronouncing the penalty of death against those who engage in it. Copies of these are herewith inclosed for your information.

These orders have been called for by the stern necessities of the times, and, it is believed, have met the almost universal approval of the loyal citizens of the country. Nor is there anything novel in the regulations they prescribe, or the penalties they announce. They but declare, and clothe with penal sanctions, doctrines long established and universally recognized.

Even in your communication, while asking to be exempt from their provisions, you recognize their justice, for you say: "We are aware that in time of war there should be no trade between belligerents." But you urge that your's is an exceptional case, and that to enforce this rule would subject you to great hardships.

For now more than twelve months your country has been engaged in a gigantic struggle for existence. Her noble people have poured out their treasures as water, and, like the ancient Patriarch, have not even withheld their children from the sacrifice, but have cheerfully sent them forth to encounter the toils of the march, the diseases of the camp and the perils of the battle-field. Hundreds of them have fallen by the wayside—thousands have lingered and died in the hospitals, many of them for the want of medicines which could not be obtained; and thousands more have perished on the field of battle. But their thinned and wasted ranks have been filled by others eagerly pressing forward to take the places of the fallen; and to-day your flag is proudly borne in the face of and behind the foe, by men half clothed, half fed, and who for months have not known even the rude comforts of a soldier's tent. Nor has the army been alone in this respect; every class of society has, to a greater or less extent, been subjected to hardships and privations, which, to their lasting honor be it said, have been firmly, and even cheerfully, borne. And if, gentlemen, the time has come when you are called upon to take your portion of this wide-spread suffering, the General Commanding hopes and believes that you will not be found wanting in courage and fortitude to bear it like men and patriots.

You say that if not permitted to dispose of your brooms, lumber, &c., they will be "mere rubbish on your hands." You cannot be ignorant, gentlemen, that in this, you but share the common fate of your fellow-citizens. More than two hundred millions of dollars worth of produce is now held by the patriotic planters of the Confederate States, and so far from seeking to sell or barter this they stand ready to destroy, and have in many instances, voluntarily applied the torch, and with a self-sacrificing devotion worthy of men who aspire to be free, calmly seen it reduced to ashes, rather than sell, even at the most exorbitant rates, to the enemies of their country. And if you will but turn your eyes to a neighboring parish, you may see there the very materials which you fear will become "rubbish" on your hands—though but recently formed into comfortable dwellings and sheltering helpless women and children—reduced to heaps of "rubbish" and ashes, while their inmates have been driven to the woods, and deprived of all means of subsistence. And this has been done by the very men with whom you would now open commercial intercourse; to whose avarice you would minister and whose wants you would supply.

The General commanding directs me, in conclusion, to say that regarding these prohibitions of traffic with the enemy, as essential to the successful defence of the country, he is determined rigidly to enforce them; and that any one who may be detected in attempting to evade or violate them will be promptly brought to condign punishment.

Very respectfully, JAMES O. FUQUA, District Provost-Marshal-General.

The *Delta* comments on this correspondence as follows:

"Let us see how Col. TURNER'S conduct will contrast with that of RUGGLES. That able officer, under the sanction of Gen. BUTLER, has furnished to the City of New-Orleans, during the last two months, of Government subsistence stores, the following articles:

Pork	395 barrels
Salt Beef	563 barrels
Fresh Beef	4,579 pounds
Ham	234,710 pounds
Bacon	34,574 pounds
Crackers	65,774 pounds
Flour	1,423 barrels
Peas	21,375 pounds
Desiccated Potatoes	960 pounds
Coffee	245 pounds

Now add to this *one thousand tierces of beef given away* in May by Commissary CLARK, and having done so, pause—and tell us where on earth have the Government of the States a requital. Is it to be found in the sullen looks of the wealthy men of New-Orleans, who, by good right, ought to be taxed to feed this starving population? Have the newspapers thanked the General? Have they made an acknowledgment—has anybody made an acknowledgment? Of course not.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF JOURNALISM.

Gen. BUTLER has been having more trouble with the papers. The *Picayune* published an article on Gen. POPE'S orders, which contained these paragraphs:

"There is only one of these orders which we proposed to consider, and which must attract the attention of the civilized world. This is the order declaring his (Gen. POPE'S) purposes to lay contributions on the country in which his army may operate."

The damage and injury will fall upon the inoffensive and helpless. It will mark the progress of an army as of a tornado's sweep through a forest, with every sign of ruin, desolation, and the flight and abandonment of their homes by the people. Thus the invading army will have only a desert upon which to levy its contributions. We can perceive many other effects of this system, from which every right-thinking man must revolt. The present war is bitter enough. Excesses have been committed by both sides, which have seriously compromised the character of our people with the Christian world. Let us not add further horrors by introducing the system of levying contributions upon the peaceful and industrious people. The barbarous plan of the confiscation of private property is distressing enough, but even this applies only to actual belligerents. The system of military contributions upon the people at large is a step beyond even the revival of the long obsolete resort of confiscation. In the name of humanity, philanthropy and reason, we trust that no such system will have the sanction of either Government in this unhappy war."

The *Picayune*, of Aug. 2, published the following card at the head of its editorial columns, fully explaining the *dénouement* of its troubles:

"The leading article of the *Picayune* of Thursday evening, the 31st ult., headed 'Proclamations and Orders of Gen. Pope,' has been held by Major-Gen. BUTLER to be in contravention of his proclamation for the regulation of the Press. It was never our design or wish to do anything in this paper in breach of that proclamation; and had the particular article which has come under the censure of Gen. BUTLER been sufficiently scrutinized, it would never have been published. It was written for us by a contributor not attached to the office, during the absence, from physical disabily, of the regular writer for that column. The suspension being, on this explanation, removed by Gen. BUTLER, great care will in future be taken that nothing shall appear in the columns of the *Picayune* which will violate, in spirit or in letter, the injunctions of this proclamation, or which is intended in any way to influence the public mind against the Government of the United States."

Upon the publication of this apology, the newspaper called the *Picayune* can be continued, and the guard relieved. BENJ. F. BUTLER,

Major-General Com'g Dep't of the Gulf.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 1, 1862.

The *Commercial Bulletin* published an obituary notice of its former editor, Col. SEYMOUR, which concludes thus: "With him who had outlived the fires of youth, and was superior to mere aspirations for fame, the motive that carried him to the field was simply DUTY. It was duty that led him to accept the command of his regiment. It was duty that governed him in camp in giving his men those lessons in the soldier's science which fitted them to fulfill the various requirements of the service with intelligence and efficiency. It was duty that kept him at his post under all discouragements. It was duty that inspired him in his intrepid charge at Fort Republic. It was duty that placed him in front of danger at the battle of the Chickahominy; and, in fine, it was on the altar of DUTY that he offered up his life."

This elicited the following order from Gen. BUTLER:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 31, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 231.—It having come to the knowledge of the Commanding-General that the *Commercial Bulletin* newspaper was conducted by Capt SEYMOUR, a paroled prisoner of war, such parole is hereby revoked, and Capt. SEYMOUR is to be kept at Fort Jackson as a prisoner of war.

By order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

The *Delta*, commenting on the order, says:

Perhaps, in this instance, something is to be pardoned to the theme—the son speaking of his dead father. We bring this state of the case to the attention of Gen. BUTLER, and there leave it. We have confidence in his wisdom, his charity and his generosity.

THE ESSEX AND THE RAM ARKANSAS.

A communication in the *Delta* from Mr. SPENCER KELLOGG, dated on board the *Essex*, off Baton Rouge, July 29, gives the following particulars of the fight with the *Arkansas* and rebel batteries at Vicksburgh:

The upper fleet, including the *Essex*, got under way at 4 A. M., advancing down the river to the point opposite and above Vicksburgh, where the *Essex* left the other vessels, and rapidly advanced upon the rebel boat, then lying immediately under the upper batteries, of which there were three tiers, one above the other. The original intention of striking the *Arkansas* was frustrated by her letting go her head line, letting her bow swing out into the stream, receiving our three nine-inch guns when within twelve yards, and immediately afterward a slight grazing blow upon her bow, perfectly harmless to her, but causing the *Essex* to run hard upon the bank. The guns were immediately reloaded and run out of the holes in the port covers, but were not again fired; but during this time, while we lay upon the bank, the batteries put three shots into our bow casemates, none of which penetrated, but one exploding in the casemates, driving a piece of shell through, which killed one man, and some splinters, which wounded three, all of which will soon recover—one total loss. *These shots came from the batteries on shore*, as we plainly saw the crew of the *Arkansas* jumping off when we ran into them; nor did the *Arkansas* fire another gun, but, on the contrary, although having steam up, she swung helpless from her stern line.

It was impossible, however, to board her, as there were batteries of field-pieces on shore, and hundreds of sharpshooters poured a leaden hail of bullets at the holes in the port covers. The shells from the rebel batteries were one continuous iron hail, exploding constantly against the ports, throwing a lurid glare over the darkened decks inside. The wood-work on the outside of the casemates was splintered in many places, while the riddled smoke-stacks and torn awning showed the severity of the fire from the field-pieces.

The promised support from the lower squadron, FARRAGUT'S, being kept back, the vessels not being in sight, Capt. PORTER reluctantly gave the order to retire, which was done in safety, although under an unparalleled fire of shot and shell, which, striking in the water near us, kept the boat under a continual shower.

Although bearing the marks of over thirty shot and shell, only two succeeded in penetrating, one of them exploding through, though many buried themselves in the solid casemates.

In her bow a 10-inch shell left its mark, where it struck the iron, indenting it deeply, and then breaking to pieces; while a little above it, an 8-inch rifled solid shot penetrated to the depth of ten inches, breaking to pieces with the force of the blow.

Through the failure of the programme on the part of the supporting fleets, the *Essex* failed to capture the ram; yet she left her mark in a hole of nearly eight feet in diameter, in the casemates of the *Arkansas*, while the solid nine-inch round shot told their own tale of death as they swept the decks.

When the feat of the *Essex*, in running into and fighting a boat of superior armament, under batteries of such enormous strength, with such trifling loss resulting, becomes generally known, Capt. PORTER and his officers will receive the due credit for building and fighting a boat whose capabilities for resisting shot from heavy ordnance has never been equaled, and in general fighting qualities exceeds any vessel ever constructed.

A GOVERNMENT DETECTIVE IN TROUBLE.

From the Bee, Aug. 1.

R. B. NAY was sent to the Penitentiary for twenty years. He had long been in Government employ as a detective, having authority to seize without waiting for further power. He was engaged in Washington as a spy, was sent to this city, and got here some time before the arrival of the Federal fleet. Lately suspicions had been aroused against him, and other detectives were placed on his track to watch him. One of these, RUFUS LONG, got into his employ and confidence. When they would go round together he would say to NAY, "Wonder if it would be any harm to take this?" On seizing F. M. FISK'S property, he offered NAY $100 as his share of sixty-five tierces of lard, which he wished to appropriate. This being agreed to, they went round in a cab together, and engaged the Hope Warehouse to store it in. In order to carry out the scheme, he forged an order as from the Provost-Marshal, and under that removed the lard and other produce, which was sent to a commission merchant and sold. His intention was to make quite a large haul beyond this, to the total value, perhaps, of $75,000. A lot of oil-cake for feed he intended to send to England, the lard, &c., to New-York. The lard having been sold for $2,390, he began to suspect that LONG was playing him false—in which he was not wrong, for everything he had done had been directly and duly reported. He, therefore, went up to Carrollton, and got the commission merchant to come up there and pay him the money, which was done; but he was immediately arrested by the police there. Gen. BUTLER appeared as a witness in the case, and stated that, on strong recommendation, he had engaged him in Washington on secret Government service.

GEN. PHELPS AND THE CONTRABAND.

From the Delta.

A gentleman up town, who, the other day, missed his "boy," learned that the lad was at Carrollton. He at once repaired to the headquarters of Gen. PHELPS, and stated his case—that he was in search of a runaway negro. "You have lost a man, have you?" observed the General, inquiringly and dryly. "Yes, Sir," responded the other. "Very well," said the General, "the negroes are over yonder; if your boy is there, *he can* go with you, if he wishes." The gentleman asked, further, that a guide might be sent with him, as he did not know the road and paths. "Certainly," said the General—"Orderly, call Maj. SCOTT." Presently the Major presented himself, and the General instructed him to conduct the gentleman to the negro camp, and assist him in finding his "boy," and to say to the "boy" that he had his (the General's) permission to return with his master. Thereupon the Major spoke: "General, I am the 'boy' the gentleman is in search of. I do not want to return." "This is all I can do," observed the General. The droll part of this incident is, that the General was ignorant of the fact that the gentleman was SCOTT'S master. The "Major" has hitherto been known in darkey circles as a great orator; he is now known as "Maj. SCOTT, of the Black Guards." Queer things have come out of secession.

NEW-ORLEANS THREATENED.

From the Delta.

There is a current report about town to the effect that the Union forces are to be expelled from New-Orleans in August—say about the 15th. We are assured that a great many "quiet" people believe this report to be true. Indeed, we have been told how the thing is to be accomplished. The rebel forces are to come down upon us in three columns—one over the lakes, one down the Mississippi River and one from the Algiers side. We have no facts as to the mode of transportation. We are simply told that the "rebels are coming," and we are kindly requested to "wait and see." The authors of these absurd reports are, of course, enemies of the peace of the city, enemies of order, enemies of the United States. They deserve to be severely punished.

We do not complain of these rumors because of any effect they may have upon the troops of Gen. BUTLER; but we do complain of the injury they do to simple people, who have not time to examine them, and to ascertain how little of foundation or hope of success there is for the recapture of New-Orleans.

THE MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

Volunteers to be Received Until the First of September.

The Draft Not to Commence Before that Date.

Possibility of Its Being Avoided Entirely.

We find the following important announcement in the Albany *Journal* of last evening:

"The War Department, in answer to an inquiry from the Governor, telegraphs that '*The Department will receive Volunteers for Old Regiments until the draft is made.*'

The draft cannot be 'made' before the 1st of September, as the preliminary work—the new enrollments, the decision upon applications for exemption, &c.—will occupy at least twenty days.

We are, therefore, authorized to say, unofficially, that *volunteers, by companies, will be received, for old regiments, until the first day of September.* The order to this effect will probably be issued to-morrow.

The communication from the War Department, embodying this permission, says: "It is designed to receive volunteers to fill up the old regiments, and any excess after they are filled will be credited to the State as so much on the draft, and if enough volunteer to fill up the old regiments, that might, perhaps, dispense with the draft."

To fill up the old regiments to their full maximum number will require at least 54,000. If this number should volunteer in the State, *before the draft is made*, there would be *no* draft. If enlistments should continue for thirty days as they have for the last ten, this could be done. But it can be done, in many localities in the twenty days which will intervene before the draft is 'made.' If it is, those localities will escape the draft. Under this arrangement, our young men will be stimulated to prosecute the work of recruiting. Any three men who can raise a company can secure commissions as its officers, if they are competent for the positions they assume. And those localities which desire to escape the odium of a draft have only to voluntarily fill up their quota of the 600,000 men called for, before the 1st of September, to accomplish what they desire."

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

PROSPECTS OF RECRUITING.

The prospects of filling up the quota of this State before the 15th inst look brighter than ever. Yesterday all the recruiting offices were maintained in a healthy condition of excitement—men coming in fast and steadily from quite early in the morning until near 5 o'clock. In the belief that there will be no necessity to resort to drafting to fill up the requisition for 300,000 for three years or the war, Gov. MORGAN has telegraphed to the War Department requesting an extension of ten days to enable New-York to voluntarily fulfill her duty. It is even thought that by the 1st week in September the second (militia) 300,000 could be obtained by volunteering. Deputations from almost every county in the State were in consultation with the Governor on the subject on Monday.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING-OFFICE.

Volunteers for regiments in the field are plentiful at the United States Mustering-office in White-street. The whole advance bounty is punctually paid by Capt. LAENED immediately on the enrollment of each recruit. Yesterday Mr. L. W. STEVENSON, of the Produce Exchange, was in attendance at White-street, to pay to men joining the Excelsior and Irish Brigades, and the Fourteenth and Seventy-ninth Regiments, the $10 extra bounty promised at the Corn Merchants' meeting the other day.

ARRESTS OF MILITARY ABSENTEES.

The police are at work in earnest arresting every officer and soldier who happens to be found strolling about the streets. Squads of these military idlers are taken care of at all hours of the day, and those who ought to be with their regiments keep as much in the dark as possible, and are quietly packing up for the seat of war. Over a hundred were thus arrested yesterday. A few mistakes occurred, but these were soon rectified, and to all officers and men who still have business here, special passes were issued which will prevent them being again inconvenienced. The measure is a severe, but a salutary one, and will soon clear the streets of those who ought to be in front of the foe.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

Attention is called to an advertisement in another column offering military instruction to gentlemen desirous to obtain commissions in the newly summoned organizations. The instructor has been a Captain in one of the most popular New-York regiments, and is doubtless competent to communicate to the learner all the elements of military science.

THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD RECRUITING ASSOCIATION.

The Twenty-first Ward Union Volunteer Association, in addition to all the bounties, will pay to every person enlisting at their office, for any regiment, $10 extra, cash down when mustered in. Call at the office, No. 358 Fourth-avenue—ANDRE FROMENT, President.

THE FIRST COMPANY, METROPOLITAN GUARD—AN ADDITIONAL BOUNTY GIVEN.

Capt. JOHN R. AYLER'S company, attached to the Metropolitan Guard, is now rapidly filling up, and only wants a few more men to complete the complement. An additional bounty—over and above the United States and State bounty—of $15 will be paid by Capt. AYLER to all recruits, when mustered into the service, joining his company.

GERMAN RECRUITING.

In addition to the regiments enumerated in our yesterday's report, as engaged in recruiting and organizing in this City, we have to-day to mention the ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

This fine command, under Col. Baron VON EGLOFFSTEIN, who was so dangerously wounded in a cavalry fight near Savannah, is seeking a complement of men in our midst. The acquired reputation of the regiment, the skill of its officers, and its connection with Major-Gen. BURNSIDE'S ever-fortunate command, must make it popular among the Germans. The entry into service and the payment of bounty money to the recruit are immediate, and from the symptoms visible yesterday, it is probable that the required quota will easily be raised before the operation of the draft.

The recruiting officers are Lieuts. G. STRAUSS, THEODORE VON BREMSEN and CARL CLAUS, all active and energetic men. They are stationed at No. 110 Hester, corner of Forsyth-street.

Col. PEISSNER has also opened a recruiting office at No. 132 Hester-street, for the First Regiment of the Sigel Brigade, with Capt. BECKER, First-Lieut. RODECK, and Second-Lieut. E. W. BRUENNINGHAUSEN, on duty. The rush to the Sigel organization continues, and there is every wish, both at the seat of war and here, that it should speedily be filled up. The Fifth Senatorial District will do its duty.

From the headquarters at Camp Peissner, near the Turtle Bay Brewery, where Company E, (the Halleck Guard, or independent German Tirailleur-Company is stationed,) there have been one or two disappearances. The Commandant has adopted the severest measures against deserters.

THE SIGEL CAVALRY.

A meeting was held yesterday, at No. 142 Seventh-street, at Col. POKORNY'S instance, to invite recruits. The advantages offered by the corps, which is to be a picked one, were set forth with success by RITTMEISTER BONIN, and several stout fellows concluded to swing the sabre under his instruction.

THE STEUBEN JAEGERS.

The Seventh Regiment, N. Y. V., which is the oldest German regiment in the whole service, and has seen more battles and a wider range of adventure and success. Captain J. C. OBERTEUFFER, an old and tried Swiss officer, answers all inquiries. The prospect for recruits should be promising, when it is remembered that the newcomer receives at once $4 premium, this being an old regiment, $25 U. S. bounty, $50 State bounty, or $79 in all. The $13 monthly pay is handed to him in advance as soon as his company joins the regiment. Subsistence tickets are freely given, and at the close of the term of service there is the sum of $76 United States bounty in prospect. These good, flush volunteering times, are drawing to a close. Our gallant boys had better hurry up the forms, for but three days of the rosy glow remain, and the grace will not be extended. The silver lining will have given out by Saturday next, and with the ending of the bounty drafts another draft begins. The Germans, however, are hardier than some of their fellow-citizens, and are not so apt to fall ill of all sorts of diseases resulting from this draft, or any other draught, as their neighbors.

MILITARY MATTERS ON LONG ISLAND.

The near approach of the 15th, when drafting, it is stated, will *positively* be commenced, has materially accelerated recruiting for the last two days, in Brooklyn. Persons liable to be drafted are beginning to feel that there is but a short time for them to decide whether they will accept the liberal bounty offered, and come forward to aid the country in an honorable manner, or take the other alternative, and be forced to discharge their duty, without bounty or other pecuniary reward.

The Second Senatorial District Regiment, Col. CONK, has less than three hundred men enrolled. This regiment will doubtless be filled by a draft before next Monday night. The first regiment of the Empire Brigade, Col. JOURDAN, has about the same number of men, and this, too, must be filled before Friday night, or it will be completed by drafting. The order for making a draft will be speedily executed when it is issued.

The ranks of the new militia regiments are gradually being filled. The Fifty-sixth and Twenty-third are nearly full. The first company of the Fifty-second regiment is now being raised. The vacancies in these regiments will also be filled by drafting after Friday next.

In times like these where there are so many skulkers, it is refreshing to read a note like the following, which was actually received by the person to whom it was directed:

To County Clerk of Kings County:

SIR: If my name is not on your list of those liable to military duty, please insert it.

And oblige, yours respectfully,
WM. M. LITTELL,
No. 18 South Ninth-street:
Williamsburgh.

A much-needed school has been opened at No. 106 Orange-street, Room No. 13, by a competent teacher to instruct officers in their duties.

"Since the draft has been ordered," says the Riverhead *Union*, "one man at the upper mills says 'He will shoot the first man who comes after his son.' Another, 'that if he must fight, his gun is loaded, and he will begin on his own farm.' A Postmaster, but a few miles north of this place, villifies the Government, and discourses regularly, in his store, against the enlistment. Why is not the United States Marshal, or one of his assistants, sent down here to look after these traitors?"

THE DRAFT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

GOV. CURTIN leaves for Washington to-night, to arrange, if possible, with the War Department, a plan by which counties that have exceeded their quota shall be accredited with such excess upon the draft. Many counties have greatly exceeded the number required. Companies for three years or the war, continue to arrive. The work of organization is going on rapidly and satisfactorily. Regiments will leave as soon as transportation is provided.

THE WAR SPIRIT IN SCRANTON, PA.

SCRANTON, Pa., Tuesday, Aug. 12.

Spurred on by the drafting order, the men of Scranton have rushed to the support of our noble standard, and within a week two full companies have been raised, while even now there are more applications than can be received in the best companies. The two principal companies are those of Capt. JAMES ARCHBALD, Jr., son of the Chief Engineer of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad, and of Capt. RICHARD STILLWELL. 120 men applied to be admitted to the former, of whom only 100 could be accepted; 80 of them were enlisted in forty-eight hours. These companies having been formed, the ladies of the town determined to express their good will by giving them a breakfast before they started, and accordingly provisions were yesterday sent to one of the smaller halls, where the ladies met and prepared everything for the repast. Tables were set in Washington Hall last night, and at 3 o'clock this morning the ladies met, and the provisions were freely dispensed to the brave volunteers. A short speech was made by Hon. Mr. BRISBIN, Superintendent of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad, when the companies marched to the dépôt and left amidst the cheers of the crowd.

WAR MEETING IN ALEXANDRIA, VA.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 12.

A large war meeting was held in this city this evening. JEFFERSON THACY presided, and speeches were made by Senator POMEROY, of Kansas; Senator HARLAN, of Iowa; Senator CHANDLER, of Michigan, and Hon. Mr. CHASE, of this city, and several others. The meeting was the most enthusiastic and largest ever held in this city.

MICHIGAN'S QUOTA FULL.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

It is officially stated that Michigan's quota under the first call for volunteers is full. Full companies from various parts of the State continue to offer, but cannot be accepted. There will be no difficulty in completing all requisitions by the National Government on this State, without drafting.

WAYNE COUNTY, PENN., AWAKE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HONESDALE, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1862.

The Commissioners of this County, at their regular monthly meeting, on the 4th inst., resolved to borrow the money and pay a bounty of $50 to each volunteer, to make up the two companies to be raised in Wayne, as her quota of the three hundred thousand volunteers called for by the President. The Honesdale Bank has agreed to loan to the County one-half the sum required to pay the bounty, and the citizens will promptly take the other half, so that the funds are made sure as fast as they shall be wanted.

One hundred and twenty names are already obtained to the rolls of the companies being raised, and the full quota of Wayne will be enlisted before the close of next week. J.

ALLEGANY COUNTY DOING ITS DUTY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BELMONT, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 8, 1862.

Allegany County is doing its whole duty. The quota for the county of the 300,000 is nearly full, and will be more than filled. This county has sent 2,200 men to the field under former calls, and will now send 500 more. The vote of the county has never exceeded 9,000.

Hon. A. S. DIVEN and Rev. THOMAS K. BEECHER are addressing large public meetings all over the county, and great enthusiasm prevails. H. WARD.

RECRUITING IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Aug. 11.

Gov. Morton has officially announced that all volunteers for three years or the war will be received up to the morning of the 16th, and after that date no volunteers will be received or bounties paid. Preparations for the enrollment of the militia, and drafting to fill the recent order for the three hundred thousand are going on rapidly, and will be completed by the 15th inst. Instructions as to the mode of conducting the draft have been received from the War Department.

RECRUITING IN WISCONSIN.

MADISON, Wis., Monday, Aug. 11.

The whole quota of the State, on the first call, will be full by the 15th, and there are indications of a surplus. Many localities cannot be reached by telegraph, or readily, or both calls would be filled by the 15th without resort to drafting.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Aug. 11.

A regular "'76 spirit" is prevailing here. Over $50,000 bounty fund has been raised to save the city from the stigma of drafting.

GUERRILLAS ROUTED IN TENNESSEE.

COLUMBIA, Tenn., Tuesday, Aug. 12—9 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Major KENNEDY, with two small companies of the First Kentucky Cavalry, encountered the guerrillas in greatly superior numbers six times yesterday and last night, at various points below Williamsport, defeating the enemy in each affair with considerable loss. Our loss only one wounded.

(Signed) J. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

A detachment of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, sent from Bolivar, Tenn., yesterday attacked some guerrillas at Salisbury, five miles east of Grand Junction, taking a rebel Captain and twenty-seven horses and mules, and dispersing the enemy.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

Capture of Independence by the Rebels, after an Hour's Fight.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Tuesday, Aug. 12.

Independence was attacked yesterday by 1,500 rebels, under Col. HUGHES and QUANTRELL, and after an hour's severe fighting, the Nationals surrendered. Twenty of our men are reported killed. The reinforcements which were sent from here last night to assist our troops at Independence have returned here in great excitement, and everybody is preparing for the conflict.

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

Rumored Recapture of Baton Rouge by Breckinridge.

CAIRO, Tuesday Aug. 12.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 10th inst. has the following:

On Wednesday, the 6th inst., the rebel ram *Arkansas* came on a reconnoitering expedition up the river as far as Islands Nos. 67 and 68, within fifty miles of Helena. A few days since the *Louisville*, accompanied by the transports *White Cloud* and *Iatan*, started, with the Third Wisconsin Regiment from Helena, to go up White River. The *Louisville* ran aground and the expedition was abandoned because of the insufficiency of water, and returned to Helena just in time to miss the *Arkansas*. Had it been a few hours later, a collision must have taken place.

The *Bulletin* prints a report that BRECKINRIDGE attacked and captured Baton Rouge last Wednesday. It is considered not improbable.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 12.

Rebel authority reports that BRECKINRIDGE attacked Baton Rouge on Tuesday morning last. He was at first repulsed with heavy loss. Gen. CLARK, of Mississippi, and Col. THOMAS HUNT, of Kentucky, were killed. The repulse is laid to the ram *Arkansas*, which failed to come to time.

On the afternoon of the same day, BRECKINRIDGE is said to have telegraphed to the Grenada *Appeal* that the *Arkansas* had arrived and destroyed two of our gunboats, and driven off our fleet, and that he had captured the entire Federal forces of that place.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A MAN ARRESTED FOR MURDERING HIS OWN SON SINGULAR CASE.—A German named DRESSLER was arrested yesterday by the Ninth Precinct Police, on a charge of killing his own son, a lad about 12 years old, by thursting a pitchfork into his brain. The prisoner resides at the corner of Lott's-lane and Lafayette-avenue. On Monday the accused was loading a wagon with hay, assisted by the deceased, when, under some slight provocation the father made a thrust at his son with a pitchfork, killing him instantly. Coroner NORRIS held an inquest on the body, when all the testimony that could be obtained was that of the father, who swore that the killing was accidental, and the jury rendered a verdict accordingly to that effect. Subsequently the Police discovered a man who witnessed the whole transaction, and he swears that the use of the pitchfork was a deliberate act of malice. DRESSLER was arrested yesterday, while attending the funeral, and, with the witness, was locked up, until the case can be more fully investigated.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—A boy named GEORGE BURNS, whose parents reside at No. 127 Pearl-street, was drowned last evening, in the East River, at the foot of Washington-street, while bathing with several companions. The body has not been recovered.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S SAFE
AGAIN TRIUMPHANT.
DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 29, 1862.
MESSRS. HERRING & Co., NEW-YORK.
GENTS: I am owner of a safe manufactured by you. Said safe was in a grain elevator in this place, and which elevator was burned some two months since. The safe came out of the fire in fine condition, the money and papers in a good state of preservation. The fire was one of the largest that ever occurred here, and one of intense heat. We had to cut the door open, the lock being injured by the heat.
Yours, &c., J. C. WASHBURN.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES.
The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HERRING & FLOYD'S new PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON. The only metal proof against the burglar's drill.
HERRING'S FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES COMBINED, one safe within another.
Also, DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, of a variety of patterns, made to imitate Buffet sideboards and ornamental parlor furniture.
HERRING & Co., 251 Broadway,
Opposite City Hall.
FARRELL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia.
HERRING & Co., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]
ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES.
Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of
COAL OIL FIXTURES
Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

[Advertisement.]
VOLUNTEERS READ THIS!—For the derangements of the system, change of diet, wounds, sores, bruises, and eruptions, to which every volunteer is liable, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and sure as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, thoroughly tested in the Crimean and Italian campaigns. Only 25 cents per Box or Pot.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
THE RIVAL DWARFS, Gen. Tom Thumb and Com. Nutt, are creating quite a stir at Barnum's Museum. In spite of the weather and the war, that favorite establishment is crowded day and night.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 12—*In steamship Scotia, from Liverpool*—Mr. A. Gaess, Mrs. Chamberlain, Miss J. Seton, Mr. E. Strange, Mr. and Mrs. Rennie, Mr. and Mrs. Greenway, Mrs. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, Master Tucker, Miss Gibbi, Mr. Prentice, Mrs. Grund, Mrs. Rumrill, Archbishop Hughes and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Hall and child, Mr. and Mrs. Donald, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Lazarus, Rev. Thomas Pattison, Dr. Greig, Mr. Ailley, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Menssing, Mr. Post, Mr. Dana, Mr. Hiller, Mr. Goldsmidt, Mr. Hoffmann, Bishop McGlusky, Mr. and Mrs. Graves, Rev. Jno. Purcell, Rev. James Wood, Mr. Coit, two Miss O'Connors, Rev. Francis McNearney, Rev. James Caughy, Miss Maxwell, Miss Foskett, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Robeson, Mr. Falls, Mr. Schlessinger, Mr. Marchand, Mr. J. B. Ganche, Mr. Emile Ganche, Whitney, Oulberman, Drew, Vogel, Bell, Mr. and Mrs. S. Brooks, Miss S. Dehon, two Miss Dehons and maid, Messrs. McNamee, Ayres, Mr. and Mrs. Compere, Mrs. and Master Grinaud, Mr. De Caybas, Mr. and Mrs. Person, Mr. and Mrs. Dodge, infant and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. C. Smith, Theo. Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. E. Smith, Mrs. and Master Barnard, James Sinclair, Jas. Coghlan, Lt.